

Talks begin on microwave project

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and Syria on Sunday started talks at the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) on a planned microwave telecommunications project to link Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia. TCC Assistant Director General Akaf Harb, who is heading the Jordanian side in the three-day talks, said that the project would make available vital channel of communications between the three countries and would meet the telephone and telefax needs of the three countries until the year 2,000 and beyond. The project, he said, was expected to be completed and put into actual service within three years. He said that participants in the Amman talks would discuss and evaluate 16 bids submitted by world companies. The Syrian side in the talks include five senior officials from the Syrian General Telecommunication Corporation.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية نكبة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية. الراي

Cairo sends message to Washington

CAIRO (AP) — Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid on Sunday sent a message to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz concerning Middle East peace efforts in light of this week's Egyptian-Israeli summit. The message was relayed during a meeting between Mr. Abdul Meguid and U.S. ambassador to Egypt, Frank Wisner. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the message was an answer to another message sent by Mr. Shultz several days ago. He said that the message discussed peace efforts in light of the summit meeting between President Hosni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres in Alexandria last Thursday and Friday. The two leaders agreed to a preparatory committee to an international peace conference, considered a policy change by Israel which along with the United States has rejected an international conference because of the participation of the Soviet Union.

Volume 11 Number 3271

AMMAN, MONDAY SEPTEMBER 15, 1986, MUHARRAM 12, 1407

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Cabinet approves certificates system

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet has endorsed a system for setting equal status for certificates awarded by higher institutes of learning in Jordan and those abroad. The Cabinet also formed Jordan's delegation to the 25th meeting of the International Red Cross Committee meeting due to open in Geneva Oct. 23. The delegation will be led by Jordan's permanent representative at the United Nations office in Geneva. The Cabinet also approved a bill by which a number of Justice Ministry officials would be allowed a 30 per cent allowance on their salaries for working extra time. The Cabinet also named Badr Al Mulqi as member of the board of the Arab Mining Company to succeed Fakhri Abu Taleb who has been named ambassador.

Delegation leaves for ARU talks

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the Jordan-Hijaz Railway Corporation led by its Director General Dr. Abdullah Al Jazi left for Damascus Sunday to take part in meetings of the Arab Railways Union (ARU) which open there Monday. The four-day meeting will discuss the union's annual report and its budget for 1987 as well as a number of financial and administrative issues.

17 killed in Greek quake

KALAMATA (AP) — As weeping relatives watched, rescue workers Sunday pulled seven bodies from the rubble of an apartment building toppled by a powerful earthquake in this southern port city. Reversing an earlier casualty toll (See page 8), authorities said at least 17 people were killed and more than 100 were injured when the tremor, measuring 6.2 on the Richter scale, rolled through the mountainous messenia region 290 kilometres southwest of Athens on Saturday night.

Lebanon's communications links cut

BAHRAIN (R) — Lebanon's communications links with the outside world were cut Sunday, operators in the Middle East and Europe reported. There was no immediate explanation for the cut in telephone and telegraph services, which occurred around 0800 GMT.

Kohl said seeking Mandela's release

HAMBURG (AP) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl has written a letter to South African President Pieter Botha asking him to release imprisoned black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela, a West German newspaper said Sunday. The unattributed report by the Welt Am Sonntag newspaper said Dr. Kohl made a personal appeal to Mr. Botha for the release of Mr. Mandela, the African National Congress (ANC) chief who has been incarcerated since 1961.

Regent underlines need to divert investments to low-cost but high-yield ventures as major step towards reviving economy

By Jordan Times Staff Reporters

AMMAN — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, on Sunday called on the government and the private sector to adopt new measures based on directing investment towards economic sectors where the investment cost is low and the returns are high.

The Regent, delivering a lecture on the economic situation in Jordan, said the Kingdom was capable of confronting the existing economic challenges and achieving reasonable growth. He said that would be made possible through the implementation of the five-year national development plan and modifying economic policies that were adopted during the oil boom to suit present conditions and needs.

He said in a lecture, sponsored by the Centre for Strategic Studies at the University of Jordan, that Jordan was also determined to exert all effort to support the steadfastness of people in the occupied territories and was dedicated to resisting creeping annexation and eviction policies followed by the Israeli occupation authorities and all demographic threats such policies entailed.

Among other steps the Crown Prince said were needed to deal with the economic slump was a need to mobilise liquidity in the economy and move it from a state of recession to be recycled within the national economy.

He said that mobilising liquidity should not lead to an increased demand for imports and the creation of additional pressures on foreign reserves. He pointed out that a need existed for minimising private and public spending

wherever necessary, although he added that a tendency in this direction was already underway.

Referring to changes in the labour market in Jordan and Arab states, the Crown Prince said there was a need to cause a radical change in the present structure of the Jordanian workforce in which the percentage of the university-educated was the increase while that of technicians and skilled labour was declining.

He said obstacles should be removed for investors and that incentives should be offered for daring and foresighted investors.

Following is an unofficial translation of the Regent's lecture:

Associating phenomena with causes, and perceiving basics from indicators is the ultimate of maturity and the height of mental performance.

The Centre for Strategic Studies has taken up this task and has guarded it as its sole purpose. Your task in this centre relates to two main themes:

The first is to study reality, analyse it and understand it given the available information and relevant statistics. The second is to put scenarios or alternatives of what the future might carry with special emphasis on what the possible and better alternatives might be.

There is no doubt in my mind that scientific analysis on what surrounds us has become essential and not a mere luxury. We have to bypass the time when matters are accepted with all their shortcomings and decisions are adopted on the spur of the moment. Scientific analysis that precedes our conclusions and decisions should become a specialised task that take the forefront of our social and political lives. In my opinion Jordan's intelligentsia should perform their best after transcending the need for personal gains. By that I mean working with the sole purpose of getting to high positions.

A society that produces achievers pays a price for it and therefore should not sacrifice all of that by just transmitting achievers' energies in any public job. Instead we need to develop a force that seeks perfection and to plant in society the seeds for new values that allow the advanced thinker and creative seeker to advance and reach self-fulfilment and social status in ways other than through titles and what they carry in society. Our wise grandfathers understood this truth.

The scientist and thinker must be of use to his society and be patient and persistent to know the truth so as to reach the highest levels in all fields. The ultimate value he must seek should not necessarily bring him any benefit nor should he give it up with the excuse that society does not understand or deserve it. He should realise that with patience and persistence he will achieve for himself and for other scientists the proper standing.

The most advance thinkers need acceptance from society through the advancement of



proper values and through planting patience and persistence in our scientists.

Our discussion today is on the Jordanian economy and the stages it is going through. One of the questions that arise is: To what extent are foreign factors affecting our economy?

Before I start on the topic I find it necessary to clarify some of the issues that relate to Jordan's economic history and with the methods that we use to deal with economic issues particularly on the Jordanian level as well as on the Arab and international levels. After that I will move on to discuss some of the foreign factors that influence our economy.

The first 14-year period (1952-1966) since His Majesty King Hussein took power has witnessed a growth boom equal to the highest growth rates in the world. The annual growth rate in local production equaled close to 9.1 per cent. Statistics show that the gross national product rose in 1952 to JD 171 million in 1966. These numbers seem modest in today's terms but it is a great achievement, given the various

political instabilities faced by Jordan and the forced need to adjust to occupation and what followed from immigration and financial and psychological pressures. The World Bank published a study in 1957 in which they predicted all the pessimism for any chances of growth and potential to absorb the new demands.

Once our facilities improved in the mid-sixties, we started thinking of strategic planning. We had reached the stage before we can start launching our plans. And as a means to surpass and progress we had to provide the necessary infrastructures that could transmit us to a stage where we could be more productive. We launched the 1964-1970 seven-year programme and in order to be more precise and effective we enlisted foreign expertise.

But the programme was terminated before it could develop and once again we found ourselves facing difficult circumstances. And since 1967 until the end of 1971 Jordan suffered occupation of a land that used to contribute 40 per cent of agricultural income, 80 per cent of tourist income and 25 per cent of industrial income.

Jordan also faced the need to absorb 400,000 refugees who needed shelter, food and other services. The military expenditure that was imposed thereafter equalled that of any war. Internal tensions contributed to a slowing in economic growth and decline in investments.

We suffered from the closing of borders with our neighbours, the closure of the Suez Canal, stoppage of exports and decline in capital. The result of all of this was a decline in employment and income equalling -1 during the period 1969-1971.

In 1973, we conditioned ourselves to cope with the reality that the only way for Jordan to strengthen its steadfastness in the face of our enemy was through developing our national economy and completing all related infrastructure; two goals which could only be achieved through planning. So we entered the stage of self-planning and drafted a development plan which this time aimed at stimulating the national economy. We put forward specified goals which were to create 70,000 jobs and to achieve an eight per cent rate of overall growth. The plan achieved almost all what it promised and during that period a 5.2 per cent rate of overall growth was registered. It was a huge achievement when compared with the growth rates achieved during the period 1967-1972.

However, during the execution of the three-year development plan, various important developments took place such as the Ramadan War which was followed by an increase in the prices of oil. These developments led to four to five-fold increases in Jordan's oil bill and heralded a retreat in the construction sector and high inflation, which eventually led to an increase in the price of land and real estate.

Jordan found itself facing these two internal problems which were caused by external factors. What supported our efforts was that the dollar was devaluated twice during the period 1971-1972. The devaluation caused "mistrust in the dollar" and contributed to channelling Jordanian expatriates' remittances into Jordan instead of their earlier investments in the dollar.

Thus, the period between 1973-1975 witnessed the beginning of a clear economic

cycle and Jordan had to implement specified policies to face this cycle which was characterised by inflation. I remember that while we were drafting the first national five-year development scheme, we were overwhelmed by the feeling of the importance of curbing inflation, which registered high rates during 1974 and 1975.

The world then was facing an inflationary recession crisis, a unique phenomenon which culminates simultaneously between inflation and recession. This phenomenon perplexed economists who believed that the cost of getting rid of unemployment was inflation in prices. But when unemployment and inflation were seen together at the same time it was a mysterious phenomenon which could not be analysed through conventional economic theories.

Therefore, the first national five-year development scheme focused on the importance of administering development in a way to meet the strategic goals and on the necessity of rectifying the inflation-steered economic cycle. Despite the numerous pressures to increase prices, we in Jordan successfully managed to curb inflation.

Revenues were boosted by an increase in expatriates' remittances, the emigration of the national working force, an expansion in allowing the private sector to grant credit facilities, protection of individual investment and the opening up of new consumption patterns. At the same time they were also reasons for inflation which bothered us.

Some might say that Jordan witnessed an increase in inflation. This is true, but do you know of

(Continued on page 4)

Peres heads for U.S. seeking support for Alexandria accords

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Prime Minister Shimon Peres flew to Washington on Sunday to meet President Ronald Reagan and try to seek U.S. backing for an Israeli-Egyptian accord calling for an international conference on the Middle East.

"A primary purpose in my trip will be to work out with the United States a peace policy for the future," Mr. Peres told reporters before leaving. "The time has come to spell out what are the needed peace initiatives."

Mr. Peres' meeting with Mr. Reagan is scheduled for Monday and he also is to meet with Vice-President George Bush and Secretary of State George Shultz.

In addition, the Israeli embassy in Washington is trying to arrange a meeting between Mr. Peres and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, government official said.

Asked about arrangements for that meeting, Mr. Peres told reporters he did not know if Mr. Shevardnadze had agreed. The Soviet minister will be in the United States attending the United Nations General Assembly.

Mr. Peres' visit comes just a month before he is scheduled to swap jobs with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of the Likud bloc under a power-sharing pact between Likud and Mr. Peres' Labour Party.

The trip also follows Mr. Peres' 24-hour summit with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Alexandria. The two leaders agreed Friday on a preparatory committee for convening an international peace conference.

On Friday, Israel's ambassador to the United States, Meir Rosenne, held talks with his Soviet counterpart Yuri Dobinin.

Israeli press reports said Mr. Rosenne hoped to arrange a meeting between Mr. Peres and Mr. Shevardnadze in the United States.

Speaking to Israeli armed forces radio, Mr. Rosenne declined to disclose the subjects he discussed with Mr. Dobinin. The Israeli envoy also indicated that Washington might not welcome Mr. Peres' proposal for an international conference.

"The basic position of the United States is that negotiations should be conducted between the parties who have to make peace with each other," Mr. Rosenne said.

"There was talk once about some kind of international forum as a start to direct negotiation. I think that during his visit, the prime minister will be able to see

(Continued on page 3)

Iraqi diplomat killed in Karachi

KARACHI (Agencies) — Iraq's deputy consul-general in Karachi was killed on Sunday in the second bomb attack on Iraqi diplomats in Pakistan's biggest city in four months.

Police said Nathaf Abdul Salam Abdul Latif died when a bomb exploded in his car as he drove to work in the smart Defence Housing Society suburb. He was declared dead on arrival at hospital.

An unidentified passer-by was seriously wounded by flying splinters and rushed to hospital. Police had earlier said there were two men in the car.

The Iraqi embassy in Islamabad said Mr. Salam had been vice consul at Iraq's consulate in Karachi. The Karachi consulate is a trade office, but has full diplomatic status, the embassy said.

A statement issued by the embassy accused the Iranian government of being responsible for the bombing. The two nations have been at war since September 1980.

The "terrorist Iranian regime revealed its ugly and criminal face and committed a reprehensible crime," the statement said.

The Iraqi statement demanded that the government and people of Pakistan condemn the incident.

Officials in Karachi said Mr. Salam had escaped an earlier bombing attempt several months ago when a bomb planted underneath his car had fallen off without exploding, AP reported. Iraqi diplomats in Islamabad said the attempt had been against an accountant in the Karachi consulate whom they did not identify.

Police said no claim of responsibility had been received. Karachi, a sprawling seaport of some seven million people, has been the site of a string of mainly small-scale bomb attacks over the past few months.

The cosmopolitan city has close links to the Gulf and the Middle East and plays host to communities of refugees from many countries.

Israeli soldier shoots dead Arab woman in Hebron

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — An Israeli soldier on Sunday shot dead a Palestinian woman in the occupied West Bank city of Hebron and the occupation authorities clamped a curfew in the commercial district of the town.

According to the Israeli army's version of the incident the woman was shot dead by an Israeli soldier after she stabbed his partner while they were guarding the Tomb of Patriarch in Hebron.

A military commander at the site said the soldier was flown by helicopter to hospital with knife wounds after the woman tried to

stab him in the throat.

"Two Israeli soldiers were standing guard at an entrance to the Tomb of the Patriarch. One of the soldiers was attacked by a woman who tried to slash him in the throat," the commander said on Israel Radio.

"A second soldier at the same post did his duty, fired at first into the air to stop her. When he saw she continued to try and slash or stab him, he fired two shots and as a result she died on the spot," he said.

Initial reports had described the Palestinian as a girl and said she

wounded soldier had shot her. The Palestine Press Service, which monitors news in the Israeli occupied territories, identified the woman as Maysa Jamil Imar of Hebron, and said she was in her 30s.

Hebron has been a frequent flashpoint of violence between Palestinians and Jewish settlers seeking to occupy the heart of the Arab town.

The Press service said the woman was a mother of 10 children and quoted her husband as saying she was mentally unstable.

Iraq reports 3 raids on ships; Iran hits tanker

BAGHDAD (AP) — Iraq on Sunday announced the third air attack on shipping in the Gulf in 24 hours, while marine salvage executives reported that a French supertanker has been raided by two Iranian Phantom jets in the southern sector of the waterway.

The 239,000-tonne tanker Le Brissac, operated by British Petroleum, was struck at about 6 a.m. on Saturday by two rockets as it was sailing between Abu Dhabi and Iran, said a Bahrain-based executive who spoke on condition he not be identified.

"One of the two rockets missed and bounced in the water, and the other lodged in the engine room without exploding," he said.

An unidentified French warship in the region rushed to the rescue of the tanker and escorted it to neighbouring Dubai for checking, said the executive.

A French bomb disposal team has been sent aboard the tanker to try and defuse the rocket in the engine room, he added.

Iran has been attacking ships in the southern sector of the Gulf waters in retaliation for the Iraqi raids on its shipping lanes in the so-called tanker war, an offshoot of the Iran-Iraq war.

An Iraqi military spokesman said Iraqi warplanes at an oil tanker and "two large maritime targets" off Iran's coast.

British SDP approves nuclear arms compromise

HARROGATE, England (R) — Britain's Social Democratic Party (SDP) on Sunday approved a compromise policy on nuclear defence aimed at healing a politically damaging rift with its Liberal partner.

At the SDP's annual conference in this northern England spa town delegates voted overwhelmingly for a proposal to retain Britain's submarine-borne Polaris missiles for the time being, but to postpone a decision on whether they should be replaced.

The issue of Polaris, particularly its replacement, had threatened to

split the centrist SDP-Liberal alliance just as the two parties are gearing up for the possibility of general elections, which could come as early as next spring.

The alliance badly needs to show a united front to halt a slide in its popularity. The most recent public opinion poll released last week showed its rating at 24 per cent, down from 35 per cent in February.

The nuclear arms question is a key one for the SDP, since this was the main reason Mr. Owen and three other leading politicians quit the Labour Party in 1981.

3 SLA men slain in Bekaa battle

BEIRUT (AP) — Pro-Iranian Shiite fighters killed three Israeli-backed militiamen in a pre-dawn attack that overran a militia position in the western Bekaa Valley on Sunday.

The Voice of Hope Radio station that supports the mainly Christian South Lebanon Army (SLA), trained and armed by Israel, said the SLA lost three men slain and seven wounded in the assault on its base.

The radio station broadcasts from the northern Israeli border town of Metulla. The Israelis and the 2,000-man SLA occupy a 10-kilometre zone in South Lebanon.

A communique issued by Islamic Resistance, which groups Iranian-backed Shiite Muslim factions, said 25 of their fighters overran the SLA base at Tawmat Niha, 20 kilometres north of the buffer zone.

The position is located on the northern tip of an SLA-held corridor running from Israel's self-styled "security zone" to Jezzine, the main Christian town in South Lebanon.

The communique said one Islamic Resistance fighter was wounded in the two-hour battle.

The statement said the attackers seized mortars, machine guns and other weapons and set fire to three tanks at the SLA position.

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Fayez condemns Iranian shelling and killing of prisoners of war

Lower House speaker urges Tehran to opt for peace

AMMAN (J.T.) — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akef Al Fayez on Sunday condemned Iran's attacks on population centres in Iraq and denounced the torturing and killing by the Tehran regime of prisoners of war as despicable crimes.

In a statement he issued on the recent escalation in Iranian shelling of Iraqi residential areas that resulted in the death and injury of scores of people, Mr. Fayez said the killing of children and women violates all norms and all principles and international regulations.

Iran on Friday fired a missile into the Iraqi capital killing 24 people and injuring many and destroying houses and shops and causing other damage to cars and buildings.

"The Iranians imagine that such criminal actions can affect the resolve and the solid stand of the Iraqi people and armed forces who are defending Arab land and dignity but such actions can only harden Iraq's determination and to defend the Arab Homeland and protect its people," Mr. Fayez said.

He called on the Iranian regime to respond favourably to calls for ending the war on the basis of justice and peace. He also called on the Iranian people to force

their rulers to respond to the calls of reason and save themselves further sufferings.

Mr. Fayez reiterated Jordan's absolute support for Iraq in its endeavours to defend the Arab Homeland and its drive to repel Iran's aggression on Arab countries.

Abu Qoura condemns Iran

In a related statement, Dr. Ahmad Abu Qoura, president of the Jordanian National Red Crescent Society (JNRCS), said international laws condemn the killing and endangering civilian people during armed conflicts and wars. "By making the city of Baghdad a military target Iran has violated all international principles and is committing inhuman actions that violate the Geneva conventions," Dr. Abu Qoura said.



Akef Al Fayez

Dr. Abu Qoura announced that the JNRCS was placing all its means and resources at the disposal of the Iraqi Red Crescent Society.

Peres heads for U.S. seeking support

(Continued from page 1)

the U.S. administration's stand on this," he said.

Mr. Peres told reporters before leaving on Sunday: "I think there has been progress in the area of peace negotiations and that with serious, determined work, we can advance the peace process far forward."

A U.S. government official, speaking in Washington after the Alexandria summit, said the United States was cool to any plan that would include the Soviet Union in an international forum.

But Mr. Peres said at the airport: "I don't see any argument between us and America on this topic."

Mr. Peres is seeking an international forum in an effort to involve Jordan into the peace process. Jordan has made it clear it will not join peace talks without the support of the superpowers and all the parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestinians.

Mr. Peres said Israel and the United States "agree on the need to accompany direct negotiations with an international forum, a forum that cannot impose anything and that doesn't replace direct negotiation."

Israel has also opposed Soviet involvement in an international peace conference unless Moscow renounces ties with the Jewish state that it severed 19 years ago.

But Mr. Peres said the United

States need not fear that Soviet involvement in an international conference would erode American influence in the Middle East.

"Anyone who looks at the record will see that the American eagle is quicker than the Russian bear," he said.

While in the United States, Mr. Peres also plans to discuss Israel's economic situation.

Prior to his departure on Sunday, Mr. Peres clashed with Likud ministers at a cabinet meeting over his agreement to work towards an international conference.

Mr. Peres, reporting to the weekly cabinet session on his two-day summit with President Mubarak, vowed he would pursue efforts to organise the conference. Cabinet Secretary Yossi Beilin said.

Mr. Peres said he objected to Mr. Peres' plans to include the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council in Arab-Israeli peace talks. "What do we need this trouble for?" Mr. Shamir told reporters after the two-hour session.

The Likud objects to an international conference because it says Israel would be outnumbered in such a forum and could face tough pressure to make "territorial concessions."

Speaking on Israel Television, Mr. Shamir said China, the Soviet Union, the United States, England and France, "will not just

stand by like extras on a movie set. They will want to voice opinions, to imprint their mark."

A communiqué issued after the weekly cabinet meeting said: "After the opening of the conference, the negotiations will be conducted in bilateral geographic committees without international interference."

Outside the cabinet room, Mr. Peres told reporters he did not believe an international conference could be organised before he traded jobs with Mr. Shamir.

"It's not my job to satisfy the Likud," Mr. Peres said. "My job is to show initiative."

But Mr. Peres also acknowledged his disagreement with Likud may be only academic because he did not expect Moscow to meet Israel's conditions for Soviet participation.

"I don't see an international conference happening tomorrow. I have great doubts as to whether the Russians will change their positions," Mr. Peres said. "I think this gives us important political manoeuvrability."

Qadhafi leaves Ethiopia

LONDON (AP) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi on Sunday left Ethiopia after a one-day visit which included talks with the head of state of Ethiopia, according to Addis Ababa Radio.

Sudanese rebels to allow relief flights

NAIROBI, Kenya (AP) — The Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) wants relief agencies seeking to aid three million starving civilians to resume flights to southern Sudan, the head of the rebels' relief organisation has said.

Flights carrying food and medical supplies could begin "any time" if the agencies make arrangements with the rebel-affiliated Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Association at its Nairobi headquarters, the association's secretary-general, Dhol Aidi, said in an interview.

Aid organisations halted flights to southern Sudan after the rebels shot down a Sudan Airways passenger plane on Aug. 16, killing all 60 on board. Rebel commanders threatened further attacks on any "unauthorised" flights in the region.

A convoy of 205 trucks carrying 970 tons of food reached government-held Juba, the south's largest town, on Aug. 28, but food is desperately short in vast areas of southern Sudan.

"One mistake the relief organisations are making is that they like taking food to Juba to make headlines and impress donors," Mr. Aidi said. "Otherwise, why would the heavily populated rural areas just be passed through? They never attempted to go to SPLA-held areas. They fear retaliation from Khartoum."

Mr. Aidi said the worst areas of starvation are the districts around Wau, 500 kilometres north-west of Juba, and the whole of Eastern Equatoria province. He estimated that half the south's nearly 8 million people are starving due to three years of drought and guerrilla war.

Iraq, Iran brace for major battle

By Ed Blanche
Associated Press

NICOSIA, Cyprus — The longest conventional conflict since World War II appears to be embarking on a critical phase. Iran and Iraq are gearing for another major battle as the Gulf war enters its seventh year.

Most analysts do not think the end of the war is near, despite the appalling loss of lives and the ruinous economic impact.

U.S. intelligence sources say American spy satellites show that Iran has massed some 650,000 men for what Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, a key aide to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, said would be "a fateful offensive."

Meanwhile, Iraq has stepped up bombing raids by the air force, one of its most potent weapons. Iraqi warplanes have pounded Iran's oil installations, power stations, factories and transportation system.

Iraq appears to be bracing for a new assault all along the 1,180-kilometre border that stretches from the mountains in the north to the waters of the Gulf. The two sides disagree on when their historically difficult relations erupted into all-out war.

The Iraqis say the war began on Sept. 4, 1980, with Iranian attacks along the disputed border. But Iran dates the conflict from Sept. 22, 1980, when Iraq's President Saddam Hussein sent his armoured columns stabbing across the frontier into southern Iran.

Iran vowed to crush the Iraqi army in two weeks; Mr. Hussein promised to defeat Iran in a matter of days. But the conflict bogged down into a lethal stalemate.

The Iraqis finally pushed the Iraqis back across the border in 1982. Since then, Khomeini has vowed to topple the Iraqi government and squeeze \$350 billion in war reparations from Baghdad and its allies.

The losses in the war have been fearsome. Neither side has released casualty figures. But U.S. officials estimate Iraq has lost some 250,000 dead and nearly 500,000 wounded. Iraq is thought to have lost 100,000 killed and another 150,000 wounded.

Some Gulf-based analysts estimate that as many as a million people, including civilians, have died.

The International Red Cross says Iran has captured more than 70,000 Iraqis, while the Iraqis hold as many as 15,000 Iranians.

Apart from the human toll, military analysts estimate the war has cost both sides around \$500 billion making it one of the most expensive conflicts in history.

In Iraq, nearly every family is estimated to have lost a son or father in the carnage. Yet the Iraqis continue to mobilise. University students and professors spent their summer vacations training in military camps.

The Iraqis, who outnumber the Iraqis 3-1, have fought with a ferocious fanaticism. Human waves of poorly trained and badly armed youths have been hurled through minefields into Iraqi artillery and machine-gun fire.

As many as 50,000 Iraqis have reportedly died a matter of days as Iran launched one abortive offensive after another.

The youths and the Islamic Revolutionary Guards, Khomeini's shock troops, charge into battle screaming "Allah Akbar", believing that death in combat is their passport to heaven.

Khomeini, 87, has called this "the decisive year" and claimed that victory is near. Iranians have been massing for weeks, even taking civil servants from behind their desks to man support units behind the front lines.

It is the biggest known buildup since the war began.

Both Iran and Iraq are in deep economic crisis because of the war and the worldwide plunge in oil prices.

Iraq, cushioned by some \$30 billion in aid from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, is suffering less than Iran. But Baghdad's foreign exchange reserves of \$35 billion before the war have dwindled to less than \$1 billion. It owes more than \$40 billion.

This year Iran will be lucky to earn \$10 billion from oil, half the level of last year. Despite efforts to boost self-sufficiency, severe shortages of meat, medicines and other essentials have been reported. Hundreds of profiteers and hoarders have been rounded up in a major crackdown.

Rafsanjani last month noted

Tehran's urgent need to deliver a knockout blow before the economy slides deeper into trouble.

"The suitable solution is that we must move in such a way as to bring the war to a victorious end before economic pressures take effect," he was quoted as saying by Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA).

Khomeini has rejected peace appeals by Mr. Hussein and mediation efforts by Gulf states and Moscow.

Khomeini has vowed to spread the Islamic revolution that toppled Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi in 1979 throughout the Middle East. Iraq has a sizeable Shiite Muslim population.

Although outgunned by Iraq's superior air and armoured might, Iran has shown imagination and innovation in recent months. Recent battlefield successes indicate more effective planning and operational command by the once-disorganised Iranians.

This was particularly demonstrated when the Iranians seized Iraq's Fao peninsula, in February in an amphibious operation across the Shatt Al Arab, the historic dividing line between the Arabs and their old enemies, the Persians.

Iraqi strategy in the Fao is regarded as rigid. Iraq has failed to dislodge Iran there, despite fearsome artillery barrages of as many as 20,000 shells a day.

Earlier this month, Iran launched assaults in the northern Haj Omran front. Rafsanjani said they were aimed at softening up the Iraqis.

On Friday, Iran said it fired a missile at the Baghdad headquarters of the secret police, in retaliation for what it claimed was Iraq's use of chemical weapons. The missile missed and fell on a poor neighbourhood. Iraq, which has consistently denied using chemical weapons, put the casualty toll at 24 civilians killed and 78 injured.

After years of huddling its largely Soviet-supplied air force of an estimated 500 warplanes, Baghdad now is sending them almost daily against Iranian targets. Their main objectives are Tehran's economic lifeblood, its oil exports. Iran is thought to have only about 60 worthy warplanes.

Little hope seen at U.N. Cyprus talks

NICOSIA (R) — Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş meets U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on Tuesday amid doubts that a new U.N. initiative on divided Cyprus will make any more progress than previous efforts.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar will meet President Spyros Kyprianou 10 days later, in a new effort to break the deadlock over his draft accord for a federal Cypriot Republic which he presented to Greek and Turkish Cypriots last March.

Mr. Denktaş accepted the draft with reservations. Greek Cypriots rejected it because it failed to address key concerns of theirs, especially the withdrawal of the 17,000 Turkish troops in

the northern part of the divided island.

They counter-proposed either an international conference or a summit of Cypriot leaders to discuss troop withdrawal, international guarantees and "three freedoms" — of movement, settlement and property ownership.

Mr. Denktaş rejected these proposals and demanded that Greek Cypriots initial the U.N. draft and set up committees to work out the details of a federal state.

The two communities have been at loggerheads since 1963, when ethnic division exploded into bloody civil war.

In 1974 Turkey invaded and occupied the northern third of the island after a coup in Nicosia inspired by the military junta then ruling Greece.

In 1983, Turkish Cypriots set up a breakaway state which is recognised only by Turkey.

The first major breakthrough in efforts to solve the problems came in 1977, when the late President Archbishop Makarios and Mr. Denktaş agreed to set up a jointly-run federal republic.

Mr. Kyprianou and Mr. Denktaş endorsed and expanded the agreement two years later. The two accords have formed the basis of subsequent unsuccessful U.N. efforts to federate Cyprus.

S. Yemeni exiles reportedly camped on border

ABU DHABI (Agencies)

Several thousand supporters of ousted South Yemeni President Ali Nasser Mohammad are camped in three places along the border between North and South Yemen, a senior South Yemeni minister was quoted as saying.

Interior Minister Saleh Salem Al Sa'li told the United Arab Emirates daily Al Khaleej that 6,000 supporters of Mr. Nasser Mohammad had fled the country to the North since he was ousted in bloody fighting in January.

Around 1,000 had returned under a general amnesty declared in March, but several thousand were now living in three border camps, Mr. Sa'li said.

It was the first announcement of the existence of camps along the border since the ouster of Mr. Nasser Mohammad. His supporters have started publishing a weekly newsletter in Sanaa and are broadcasting attacks on the Aden government.

Mr. Sa'li said the camps were not an obstacle to good relations with Sanaa, but "we have told our brothers in the North that any political activity by the Nasser Mohammad band would lead to a worsening of relations between us."

Mr. Sa'li added that Mr. Nasser Mohammad and 47 key supporters, wanted in Aden on treason charges, would be tried in absentia within two months.

The Aden government in August said the 48 men were guilty of starting the January battles and of liquidating key members of the Yemeni Socialist Party.

In Sanaa, meanwhile, a statement signed by 34 diplomats who said they had joined opponents of the Aden government, Sunday urged diplomatic missions in the North Yemeni capital to help in mediation efforts to resolve what they called South Yemen's plight.

They said that more than 17,000 people were still being detained by South Yemeni authorities without trial, "which adds to the urgency of trying to achieve national reconciliation in the country."

Efforts by North Yemen and Libya to reconcile Aden's new leaders and Mr. Nasser Mohammad have failed.

The diplomats' statement was signed by South Yemeni ambassadors in Ethiopia, Tunisia, Czechoslovakia, Algeria, India, United Arab Emirates and the South Yemen ambassador to the Arab League. All the seven-member diplomatic mission to Ethiopia signed the statement.

Pro-Mohammad parliament members also distributed a similar statement declaring support to the draft political solution to the South Yemen problem launched by the former president and rejected by his foes.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION (Tel. 773111)	
PROGRAMME ONE	
17:00	Koran
17:30	Cartoons
17:45	Scientific programme for children
18:10	Bill Cosby Show
18:30	Animal World
19:00	Local programme on the Armed Forces
19:35	Programme Review
19:45	Local programme
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Local programme
21:00	Arabic series
21:30	Varieties
22:00	Ten Minute's programme
22:30	Local Comedy
23:00	News in Arabic
PROGRAMME TWO	
18:00	Medicine de nuit
19:00	News in French
19:15	Sports magazine
19:30	News in Hebrew
19:45	Living Tomorrow
20:00	News in English
20:30	Growing Pains
21:00	Moonlighting
22:00	News in English
22:30	Crown Court
RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 9560 KHz, SW (Tel. 774111-19)	
07:00	Light Music
07:30	Newsweek
08:00	Morning Show
08:30	News Summary
09:00	Pop Session
09:30	Yes Minister
10:00	Pop Session
10:30	News Summary
11:00	Pop Session
11:30	Yes Minister
12:00	Pop Session
12:30	News Summary
13:00	Pop Session
13:30	Yes Minister
14:00	News Bulletin
14:30	Instrumentals
15:00	Over a Cup of Tea
15:30	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:30	Instrumentals
17:00	Talking About Music
17:30	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:30	Sports Round-up
19:00	Music
19:30	Newsweek
20:00	Date with a Star

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS	
EXHIBITIONS	
* An exhibition of paintings of Amman, Tunisia and Jerusalem by Frank Hallam Day at the Architectural Gallery at Riyadh Centre.	
* An exhibition entitled "La mode, les modes, la rue" at the French Cultural Centre (until Sept. 20).	
* A Koran cultural exhibition at the Arab Community College, opposite Jordan University Hospital (until Sept. 23).	
VIDEO	
* The National Football League's Best Ever Teams at 7:30 p.m. at the American Centre.	
* "Marines" at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.	
CULTURAL CENTRES	
Royal Cultural Centre - Tel. 6610267	
American Centre - 644371	
British Council - 641520	
French Cultural Centre - 637009	
Goethe Institute - 644193	
Soviet Cultural Centre - 644203	
Y.W.C.A. - 664251	
Turkish Cultural Centre - 639777	
Hayat Centre - 665195	
Hussein Youth City - 667181/6	
Y.W.C.A. - 641793	
Amman Municipal Library - 637111	
University of Jordan Library - 643555	
MUSEUMS	
Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.	
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.	
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim	

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	
This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (04) 12300, where it should always be verified.	
ARRIVALS	
07:35	Cairo (MS)
09:15	Amman (KU)
09:25	Sana'a (LH)
10:30	Kuwait (RJ)
10:45	Cairo (RJ)
11:00	Damascus (RJ)
11:30	Jeddah (SV)
11:50	Abu Dhabi (RJ)
11:55	Muscat, Bahrain (RJ)
11:55	Dubai (EK)
12:00	Baghdad (IA)
12:30	Muscat, Bahrain (GF)
12:30	Ankara (TK)
12:55	Larnaca (RJ)
13:00	Cairo (RJ)
13:00	New York, Vienna (RJ)
13:05	Boharest (RJ)
13:15	Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)
13:25	Beirut (MEA)
13:25	Athens (SV)
13:45	Bangkok (RJ)
14:00	Baghdad (RJ)
DEPARTURES	
07:00	Amman (RJ)
07:40	Damascus, Athens (OA)
08:20	Cairo (MS)
08:40	Frankfurt (LH)
12:00	Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
12:15	Bucharest (RJ)
12:30	Vienna, Chicago, Los Angeles (RJ)
13:00	Amman, Cairo (RJ)
13:15	Frankfurt, Copenhagen (RJ)
13:30	Paris (RJ)
14:00	Baghdad (IA)
14:00	Larnaca (RJ)
15:05	Kuwait (KU)
15:45	Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GF)
16:30	Ankara (TK)
16:30	Kuwait (RJ)
16:40	Baghdad (RJ)
17:15	Jeddah (SV)
17:30	Dubai (EK)
17:30	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
17:30	Dubai (RJ)
17:30	Jeddah (SV)

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Amman governorate 891228
 Amman civil defence 198, 199
 Civil Defence Unit 271293, 27131
 Civil Defence Qasrmeish 770733
 Civil Defence Deir Alla 73706
 Ambulance 193, 775111
 Amman downtown fire brigade 198
 First aid 630341
 Blood bank 778303
 Civil Defence rescue 661111
 Fire headquarters 622090-3
 Police rescue 192, 621111, 637777
 Police headquarters 636700
 Traffic police 896390/1
 Electric Power Co. 636381/4, 624881
 Municipal water complaints 7711258
 Queen Alla Int. Airport (08) 3333060

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 813813/32
 Khaldi Maternity, J. Amn. 644281/6
 Akleh Maternity, J. Amman 624412/2
 Jabel Amman Maternity 643362
 Malhas, J. Amman 636140
 Palestine, Shweissan 664171/4
 Shweissan Hospital 669131
 University Hospital 667272/8
 Al-Munster Hospital 666127/7
 The Islamic, Abdali 664164/6
 Al-Ahli, Abdali 777101/3
 Itallan, Al-Muhajirin 665116/2
 Al-Bashir, J. Amn. 891611/5
 Army, Marjeh 602240/50
 Queen Alla Hospital 6641155
 Amal Hospital 6641155

AMMAN:

Dr. Farouq Nour 638188
 Dr. Sakman Oboubi 812568
 Fine pharmacy 661912
 Al Salem pharmacy 636730
 Al Sahel pharmacy 668056
 Khalef pharmacy 778635

TAKIS:

Karakat taxi 668761
 Qashar taxi 630875
 Ambassador taxi 664666
 Al Jehad taxi 842863
 Cassin taxi 643620
 Nabshah taxi 663003

IRBID:

Dr. Loufi Shalaby 241785

ZARQA:

Dr. Naeim Zyadat 964107

GENERAL

Jordan Television 773111/9
 Radio Jordan 774111/9
 Ministry of Tourism 662311
 Hotel complaints 661177
 Price complaints 661177
 Telephone Information 661177
 Eastern and Middle East calls 1
 Overseas calls 1
 Repair service 1

MARKET PRICES

Supermarket price in fils per kg.

Apple	240 / 250	Juarez	420 / 300
Apple (green)	480 / 400	Leamon	160 / 100
Apple (American & African)	460 / 400	Meloun	250 / 130
Banana	300 / 260	Melon	70 / 4
Banana (Mulkman)	250 / 220	Melon (Sweet)	220 / 180
Beans	430 / 400	Onion (dry)	160 / 100
Cabbage	160 / 100	Okra	600 / 40
Carrot (yellow)	180 / 100	Orange (Abu Sarra)	240 / 180
Cauliflower	220 / 160	Parsley	70 / 7
Cauliflower	270 / 170	Pepper (sweet)	180 / 100
Dates	360 / 300	Pepper (hot)	180 / 100
Eggplant (small)	220 / 140	Peppercorns	350 / 200
Eggplant (large)	70 / 120	Peppercorns	730 / 115
Fennel	1800 / 1200	Sage	680 / 400
Grapes	800 / 700	Thyme	280 / 200
Grapefruit	280 / 180		

Jordan Times

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 Deputy Managing Director: **SAUD AL KAYED**
 Advertising Manager: **SAUD AL KAYED**
 Circulation Manager: **SAUD AL KAYED**
 Distribution Manager: **SAUD AL KAYED**
 Subscription Manager: **SAUD AL KAYED**
 Printing: **SAUD AL KAYED**
 Address: **SAUD AL KAYED**
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Memory of a massacre

IT IS four years to the day since Falangist and other extremist right-wing Lebanese militiamen massacred hundreds of Palestinian and Lebanese women, children and old men in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps under the watchful and approving eyes of the invading Israeli army. What made the twin camps a target then is the same as that which makes them an Israeli target today: They are a symbol and a living reality of Palestinian national identity under occupation and in exile. Their existence, in the occupied territories and elsewhere in the Arab World, have resulted from Israel's disregard for all international law and norms in refusing to allow civilians who fled during warfare, in 1948 or 1967, from returning to their homes. Since then the refugees have lived through the pain and anger of homelessness and suffering. Their agony is a daily reminder that the Palestinian problem remains unsolved.

Over the years the refugee camps have become a place where the sort of self-determination the Palestinian people seeks could begin to develop. As the refugees developed a deeper political understanding of their fate and realised that regaining their homeland would require self-organisation, their despair was transformed into determination.

General Sharon, the mastermind behind the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the subsequent massacre at Sabra and Shatila, as well as other Israeli officials have often stated that their solution to the Palestinian problem is the elimination of the refugee camps. Sharon has spoken of such a goal in his aims to "decapitate the head" and in "destroying the infrastructure of the PLO." The "head" does not only include the leadership, but also the mobilised population in the camps that could support the effort to recover Palestinian national rights. What Sharon meant by the infrastructure is the network of institutions, schools, medical services and other production facilities in the camps, and not simply the PLO's military structure and capabilities.

No wonder the Israelis felt it necessary to attack Sabra and Shatila in 1982, and they are still attacking other Palestinian camps throughout Lebanon to this day. No wonder the Israeli occupation authorities have built concrete barriers to besiege the Dheish and other refugee camps on the West Bank and Gaza, and regularly conduct raids on Palestinian homes, confiscate literature and tapes and impose curfews most of the time.

By encouraging their Lebanese rightist allies to murder Palestinians in Lebanon in 1982, the Israelis hoped and expected that Palestinians living under occupation would then despair, thus enabling Zionist annexation plans to proceed unhindered. In the process, Palestinians in the occupied territories would scurry "like drugged cockroaches in a bottle," as in the words of General Rafael Eitan.

In all instances where attempts were made to "solve" the Palestinian question by repressing Palestinian political activity in the refugee camps, or by destroying the camps and their inhabitants altogether, the effort failed. Despite the tragic losses in Sabra and Shatila in 1982, which we so vividly remember today, and despite all other overwhelming odds, Palestinians remain as committed as ever to return in dignity to their homeland. Those who block such a solution, who call on the Palestinians to continue to live as stateless refugees, are really doing nothing more or better than exhorting Palestinians to go quietly to their slaughter again.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Cairo beware

NEWS agencies' analysis of the outcome of the summit talks between Shimon Peres and Hosni Mubarak consider the meeting as a personal victory for the Israeli premier, and one indeed for Israel too. But the analysis projects the fact that Peres has been disappointed over his failure to drag Jordan into bilateral negotiations. Of course that will not change anything in Jordan's position which demands convening of an international conference in which all concerned parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict can take part. Frankly speaking, Jordan does not accept any of Israel's ideas and certainly does not want to allow Israel to select the parties that can be included in a peace parley or allow a preparatory committee to do that even if the idea has been endorsed by the Alexandria summit. It should be noted that Jordan is committed to this position and cannot allow any of the parties involved in the Middle East conflict, including the PLO, to be excluded from an international gathering, designed to find a durable and just solution to the Palestine problem. Cairo is advised to take note of this fact and should not allow itself to be dragged on with Tel Aviv into forming a preparatory committee that would select those parties to attend an international conference. Such a committee would be regarded by Jordan as an extension to the Camp David agreement — a tool designed for undermining the idea of an international conference.

Al Dustour: An advice to Iran

HAVING discovered that it can by no means achieve any success in the battlefield against the Iraqi forces, Iran has now chosen to direct its shellings to Iraqi cities, killing in the process innocent people. The shelling of Iraqi cities is a clear indication of Iran's failure to achieve any decisive goal in the six-year old war and a demonstration of hatred towards the Arab people. For its part, Iraq has made it clear in a memorandum sent to the United Nations Security Council that by shelling cities, Iran is escalating the conflict and that Iranian rulers should bear the consequence of such action. Iraq has so far refrained from shelling populated areas and has been directing its raids on military and economic targets in Iran to prevent the Tehran regime from launching further attacks on Iraqi territory. Nearly a hundred people were killed or wounded in the missile attack on Baghdad two days ago, but this will undoubtedly not force Iraq to succumb, and the Iraqi forces will continue to launch further raids on Iranian targets and repel Iran's aggression. Over the past six years, the Iranians have come to realise that the Iraqi forces are steadfast and are determined to repel aggression at any cost. Iran realises that the Iraqi people are determined to thwart Iran's ambitious designs and aggressive plans against the Arab Nation. Iran would be better advised to stop the shelling and begin negotiations that can lead to peace.

Sawt Al Shaab: Iranian desperation shows

OBVIOUSLY it was due to its continuous defeats in the battlefield that Tehran has now decided to shell Iraqi cities and kill innocent women and children. The shelling of civilian people can achieve no victory for the Iranian rulers who, over the past six years, failed to achieve any of their ambitious designs in Arab land. Tehran no doubt resorted to an escalation of shelling Iraqi cities in the wake of continued Iraqi air raids on Iranian oil installations and military positions, depriving the Iranians from the means of pursuing their war and their attacks on Arab territory. Iran's long-range missile attack on Iraqi towns is a reminder of Tehran's failure in the war front, and the disappointment of its rulers in their attempt to achieve any positive result from the war.

Issues absent from Arab agenda

By Dr. Waleed Sa'adi

I WONDER how many of you have noticed that neither nuclear disarmament issues nor human rights questions figure highly on the Arab list of priorities and that both issues are notably absent from Arab agenda. I also wonder whether these issues, when they receive Arab attention they do not receive only a nominal interest and an artificial concern.

One only needs to go through the records and resolutions of Arab summits to notice how hastily and superficially the two issues have been dealt with. In general, Arab statements to the annual United Nations General Assembly sessions accord the two items no more than lip service, never transcending mere protocol niceties.

With regard to nuclear weapons and the threat that they pose to life and environment on planet earth, one is forced to draw the unfortunate conclusion from this dire Arab neglect of the subject that the "Arab World" is really and genuinely unconcerned with and unaware of the real nuclear danger that looms over humanity. Arab officialdom seems to view the nuclear threat as only a superpower game about and over which they have no knowledge or control. Likewise the Arab population is continuously denied systematic dissemination of vital information on nuclear weapons and nuclear plants and the threat that they pose to man and his environment. Where in the Arab World does one learn about nuclear winters, the China syndrome or the lesson of Chernobyl? What Arab university or institution of higher learning

accords such subjects the importance that they deserve?

There appears to be either a wanton rejection by the Arab World of the proposition that humanity outside the superpowers has a stake in the matter and a critical and indispensable role to play in the defence and protection of planet earth and life on it; or that the "Arab World" has taken seriously the notion that the Arabs constitute in fact a "world" of their own, detached from and unrelated to the "world" in which the rest of humanity lives and hopes to survive.

Could it also be that the Arab obsession with their immediate national issues has made them blind to the other issues affecting humanity and oblivious of their possible aftermath?

Every nation in the community of nations has of course a list of priorities and normally accords them the highest priorities; but this sensible and reasonable policy has not prevented world nations from according the paramount issue of the survival of man and his planet an overriding priority. Notwithstanding their priority status, all national problems, conflicts and challenges are indeed dwarfed by the nuclear threat and this realisation and assessment has prompted developed nations to refuse to forfeit their collective rights and obligations to help save life and the environment on earth.

There is now an ever increasing awareness in the international community that while the nuclear powers have the primary responsibility to negotiate and arrive at a nuclear weapons

disarmament treaty, this primary responsibility may not preempt the collective responsibility shared by the rest of humanity to make sure that a verifiable and balanced nuclear weapons treaty is indeed being negotiated in good faith. After all, it is the life of the rest of humanity which is at stake and not only that of the people of the nuclear powers.

The Arab states in general appear to have no coherent policy on nuclear weapons or nuclear energy. Arab concern with nuclear weapons is evident only when there is a deliberate announcement or denial that Israel has nuclear weapons; and Arab fears surge only when Israel threatens to use her nuclear weapons for its ultimate survival. This Arab reaction is naturally sound but what is suggested and hoped that Arab position and policy on nuclear weapons and nuclear energy should transcend Israel and should, instead, be formulated and adopted on other and higher grounds.

Arabs had once been a beacon of hope and inspiration for all civilisations. Their religion, Islam, is a worldly religion with a universal perspective. The protection and survival of the cosmos is ordained in Islam as well as in Christianity. The Islamic divine message was never intended to cause the believers to withdraw from the rest of humanity and become detached from it and from its concerns and fears. Islam is an activist and positive religion which takes unambiguous and unequivocal positions on issues affecting life and the survival of the planetary system. It is therefore only logical

and reasonable to expect Arabs everywhere, officials and private citizens alike, to rehabilitate their connections with the rest of humanity and begin to contribute more effectively to the deliberations on nuclear threats.

Much of what has been stated on nuclear weapons and nuclear energy could be equally applicable to the issue of human rights. There is an apparent fear of this subject in the Arab World, particularly among Arab officialdom and much of this fear is attributable to the false information available to them or to sheer ignorance of the true dimension and scope of the subject. This fear has led in turn to the unfortunate qualification of the subject of human rights as taboo in Arab milieu everywhere.

To some simplistic Arab minds, human rights may be confused with disorder, civil strife, revolutions, bloodshed and general instability, both political and economic. The mere mention of human rights in Arab milieu is sometimes construed as synonymous with the call for chaos, terrorism and the negation of law and order.

Of course nothing could be farther from the truth. Human rights and their protection and promotion, have never been meant to be an excuse or guise for disorder or terrorism. Human rights mean, for all practical intents and purposes, that a state must resort to and apply universally accepted standards and norms to achieve and realise its domestic peace and stability. Upholding human rights never denies a state its basic rights and obligations to maintain law and order and defend its constitution

and borders. Whatever restrictions human rights impose on a state have more to do with the means rather than with the legitimate ends.

The Arab World lives with the rest of humanity and time is fast approaching the 21 century. It would be indeed most unfortunate and even absurd if the Arab states continue to apply standards which are in effect sub-standard and sub-international in the pursuit of their legitimate rights and obligations on one pretext or another. No one in his right mind is suggesting that the civil and political rights of individuals be disproportionately at the expense of the whole community. One is aware of the consequences of the American experiment, for example, where the pendulum was allowed to swing too far in the direction of the individual rights with the result that many criminals have been left loose on the streets of America, and drug addicts have mushroomed to devastating proportions, and public welfare often sacrificed as exemplified by the fact that small private aircraft have been allowed to fly the limited skies thus endangering the safety of commercial flights. What is proposed here is a balanced approach wherein the rights of the individual can be promoted and protected in such proportions and degrees as to allow for the concurrent protection and promotion of the rights of the public as well.

At least, one dare say, the subject of human rights must be placed where it rightfully belongs on Arab agenda in Arab summits or otherwise. The Arab states

cannot continue to sweep this subject under the rug and evade it forever. The Arabs have their experiences, perspectives and contributions to share with the rest of humanity. Therefore the Arab states must accord this subject of human rights the importance it deserves and allow it discussion openly and frankly and consequently formulate a sensible policy on it for submission to the international and domestic fora.

We in Jordan must recall for all times and forever the wise words of King Hussein which he delivered to the Amman Arab summit in 1980. On that occasion His Majesty cautioned the Arab Kings and heads of state that the Arabs must remember that they are also members of humanity as well and therefore must be represented at various fora which convene to deal with issues confronting humanity at large and must contribute to such conference and refrain from dealing with only issues and subjects touching the Arabs directly.

I suspect that the Arab governments have not heeded the words of King Hussein; and we in Jordan also have to do something about them. Therefore, on the eve of the forthcoming session of the General Assembly of the United Nations and the prospective Arab summit, silent Arabs everywhere who yearn for the realisation, protection and promotion of human rights in the Arab World, plead earnestly that Arab governments and their representatives accord the issue of human rights what it rightly deserves.

Regent underlines need to divert investments to high-yield ventures

(Continued from page 1)

any economy which faced all these problems and managed to overcome inflation? The economic theory reassures that the inflation gap results from the difference between expenditure and production which leads to expenditure. This is what happened here. Our labour market suffers from cumulative demand, our credit sector suffers from high demands on loans, the real estate sector is flourishing and the commodities sector is trying hard to meet demand of consumer products. Hence, the pressures were acting towards raising the rents, interest rates and labour wages. The pressures on living costs and production were dual. The only way for Jordan to sidestep inflation then was through halting production.

The goals of the first national five-year development plan were not to stop inflation since this was impossible, but they aimed at keeping inflation rates within reasonable limits. I proudly say that we succeeded in that. The lesson we learned from this experience in handling and administering the inflation cycle then was that foreign pressures imposed on us could not but create some negative outcome, but at the same time we did not stand out there incapable of coping with these circumstances.

The years of the first national development scheme passed successfully and we achieved an overall growth rate of 11 per cent. We came out from this experience fully confident. We were sure that the infrastructure which was lacking was starting to be completed. In 1980, it became clear that Jordan enjoyed a good regional and international reputation. The year 1980 cannot be mentioned without remembering that His Majesty King Hussein chaired the 1980 meeting of the 11th Arab summit here in Amman, which was dubbed "the economic summit." Huge preparations were made for this conference and it was preceded by a comprehensive study on "The Strategies of Joint Arab Action" and on "The Era of Arab Development." We have constantly called for the importance of Arab unity. We were given Arab trust because of our wise leadership and economic developments and Baghdad Arab summit allocated for Jordan a large amount of Arab financial aid.

The only political irritations during that period were caused by the continuation of the Israeli occupation and the outcome of the Camp David agreements.

When preparations for the second national five-year development plan started, we bore in mind that the oil era will not be everlasting, and that we should make use of opportunities in order to complete all infrastructure work related to roads, schools, universities, water supply networks, and electricity and telephone networks.

But most important of all, we had to think of completing the infrastructures for heavy industries and to prepare people capable of cooperating with a developing society. All this development, in tangible matters

did not put down the planner's desire to maintain the social balance and a fair distribution of revenues. We allocated more than JD 2.5 billion for the second national development plan.

During the second year of the plan, we felt a need to concentrate our energies to new concerns that could open up Jordan to the international world through a qualitative transition that could set Jordan as the model of an impatient child maturing into a wise and well achieved grown up. We therefore proceeded to setting up institutions such as the Arab Thought Forum, the Forum Humanum and initiated dialogue with international institutions. At the same time, we are watching the decline in oil economies and are worried that Jordan might be affected at a time when our demands are higher than our income. It is also clear that the achievements of the second five-year plan has not reached the stage we anticipated. Our hope was to reach a gross national product of 11 per cent but in fact all we reached was 5 per cent.

The year 1983 was critical in the era of oil. The Iran-Iraq war consumed huge energies that could have been dedicated towards Arab development in Iraq. The war costs were a great burden on the economies of the oil producing countries. It became clear at the same time that the demand for oil is geared towards a decline despite the growth indicators of countries of the north.

It is essential to stop at the point where oil is discussed. Some think that demand for oil will return at the price of 1982 (around \$29 a barrel). But an analysis of supply and demand to this strategic commodity does not indicate so. Supply is far beyond production capabilities. Both Iran and Iraq produce less than their quotas of the seventies. Once the war is over, both will return to higher production. The split in OPEC poses a threat that might result in further damages. Even if the prices go up once again, the oil wells in OPEC countries as well as in others will go back into production while at the same time demand for alternative sources of energy such as coal will also increase. This is not to remind you of the new scientific revolution in renewed source of energy, which is expanding in its uses and decreasing in costs day after day.

As for demand, the economies of the North are witnessing a revolution in the structures of production which is enforced by vast technological achievements in electronics, informatics, space and nuclear technology, biotechnology and military development as well as in other fields. All these advances depend more on human skills than they do on energy.

From another point of view, the demographic structures of the North, which in many cases have lower rates of birth than death, will affect the consumption of energy.

The majority of the populations of the North are in the older category which results, in most cases, in less consumption of energy. If we add to all this the policies of energy preservation, the political and social pressures to preserve nature from acid rain and other factors that hamper consumption we conclude that in the worst of cases demand will witness stability if not a decline. As for the countries of the South, demand for oil will increase. But these countries can not afford to pay for oil and will turn to other methods as in barter and counter trade in order to pay off their debts.

So, oil prices will be stabilised. It concerns me to reach along with you to this conclusion to emphasise an important point that I will need to refer to later, which is that we in Jordan need to be more

self-dependent through developing our relative advantages and releasing them to assume their integral dimensions in order to achieve a stable balance of economic relations with Arabs and the rest of the world as to adopt appropriate internal policies that would enable us to overcome the existing economic cycles.

In order to classify facts in a way we can understand, we have to remember the following: First: the prices of raw materials and some manufactured commodities are in a constant decline in international markets in general. This includes Jordan's main exports like phosphates, potash and cement. There are also countries such as Malaysia that export oil, rubber and vegetable oil who are beginning to get worried about about its future from the sharp decline in export prices.

Second: the size of Arab aid which began to shrink considerably in 1983, is heading towards further decline or stability at best. There will not be any increases in Arab aid except in isolated cases and temporary basis, that cannot be included in the planner's calculations of the budget maker. At the same time, there are further restrictions on easy loans from Arab and international credit institutions, many of which are beginning to consider us too strong to benefit from these facilities, which means we are paying the price of our success. This is a point I warned against before. If Jordan wants to supplement its external revenues through commercial borrowing, this window will have its own limitations.

Third: The demand for Jordanian manpower has greatly declined. Although it has been declining since 1980 except in the Saudi market, the fear now lies in not renewing contracts with Jordanians there, and returning many of them, especially those who reached retirement age. The problem in the regression in demand for manpower in Arab and other countries comes at a time when the number of graduates and qualified Jordanians has increased. There has been a shortage. If we added to the quantitative demand the reduction in the level of fees, shrinking of privileges and profit opportunities for Jordanian workers and investors, it would be clear that the size of remittances will considerably decline in the coming years.

Fourth: The political situation in the Arab world has resulted from the Lebanese war, the Iran-Iraq war, and developments in the situation on the occupied territories in the West Bank and Gaza, imposes on us to be continuously prepared for all possibilities and commits us to more sacrifices.

Fifth: Jordanian exports of commodities are not only suffering from a decline in prices, but the exportation of certain commodities like garments and light material has become difficult. Also to recover their value has become a complicated issue in the light of the shortage in these countries' foreign currency accounts. Some of those countries insist on exchanging commodities with other more expensive ones and others who demand postponing payments. Thus, our exports face continued difficulties.

Sixth: An accident like Chernobyl reminds us of the sensitivity of the tourism and transport sectors for Jordan suffers from the low demand on tourism services which clearly affects our foreign currency revenues.

The conclusion is that Jordan, due to external influences, is exposed to a shortage in foreign revenues at a time when the demand is higher for these revenues to repay foreign commitments and facing the risk of internal economic adjustments. I will return to classify internal facts in relation to foreign influences.

1. Our large industries that are better equipped than before that will enable it to pass this crisis. Cooperation between the private and public sector, the balanced administration in addition to the private sector's flexibility and response to available opportunities form a strong base to achieve a balanced growth.

2. The agricultural wealth which we suffered to establish and develop its production methods to satisfy our government and export its surplus is today suffering from hard to export over supply even to be marketed inside.

3. The many private sector projects, particularly the small and medium sized projects that were established at a time when demand for export was high, are now facing a lack of local demand and losses in exports. What to do?

4. The government's budget is having difficulty balancing between its urgent expenditure and local revenues. The government is not capable of all increasing taxes but only with a margin after which an increase causes a decline in the total outcome. But what is needed from the government is to increase its spending to stimulate the economy in these disinflationary situation.

5. Banks are suffering from lack of repayment of loans it previously granted. If these banks applied pressure for repayment, they would be accused of being harsh, and if they were soft, they would suffer shortage in liquidity. The banks are required to expand their loans and reduce its credit cost at a time when loan risks are higher. What to do?

6. In the labour market, there is a slump in demand for jobs at a time when salaries are to a certain degree frozen. The employment window is limited to the government and public institutions, and these are required to increase their productivity. How to balance the expansion in employment with productivity?

The picture is completely different from what happened in the period between 1976 and 1983.

Instead of the high demand for manpower on the local and Arab levels, there is a surplus in Jordanian manpower locally and on the Arab level. Instead of an increase in foreign revenues, there has been a shortage. Instead of the shortage in commodities to face local and export demand, there has been a surplus in commodities locally and a decline in export compared with the available production capacity. Instead of an expansion in investments by investors, there is an uncontrollable urge to settle commitments and shrinking or liquidating investments.

Instead of a demand on lands and real estate, there has been an over-supply that threatens a decline in prices.

Conditions prevailing in the period of 1976-82 were inflationary, but the period after 1983 was disinflationary. We have succeeded in dealing with the first period, will we succeed in the second? This is the challenge we face. So what are we doing?

To answer that key question, I need to emphasise the following facts: 1. The economic cycle through which we are passing did not come about by chance. The logical development of things says that a rise is followed by a decline and regression.

2. Despite this crisis, Jordan today has better capabilities than before that will enable it to pass this crisis. Cooperation between the private and public sector, the balanced administration in addition to the private sector's flexibility and response to available opportunities form a strong base to achieve a balanced growth.

3. This economic cycle was born of external influences over which we have no control. What is required from us is to find means to protect what we have until the crisis is over.

4. We are not the only ones in this battle. There are states that enjoy "luckier" economies as far as resources are concerned whose economies have also worsened. Economic growth rates have considerably retreated in many of the region's states since 1980, including Kuwait, Syria, Iraq, Egypt and Saudi Arabia. Indeed, the economic situation in these countries is

some of these countries have increased while their foreign currency reserves have shrunk.

In light of these facts, I believe we can confront the economic regression and achieve reasonable growth which is what the third five-year development plan (1986-90) aims at. With an investment of nearly 3 billion dinars, there will be a bigger focus in this plan on investment in the area of services with the aim of creating the highest number of job opportunities and facing the effects of the economic slump in the region.

We are also determined to exert all effort to support the steadfastness of people in the occupied territories and resisting gradual annexation and eviction policies that are followed by the Israeli occupation authorities, and all demographic threats on the region that such policies represent. The five-year programme for the Occupied Territories (1986-90) came as an expression of this will as JD 460 million will be invested throughout the programme duration, with an emphasis on creating job opportunities in the occupied Arab territories and strengthening citizens' links there with their lands and providing necessary services to enhance their Arab identity.

Concerning the Jordanian economy, the main requirement now, in my opinion, is to mobilise the economy's hidden energies gradually in chosen sectors where its mobilisation is low in cost and high in returns. My mission here is not to describe these measures because this is the concern of the executive system.

What is also required is to mobilise the existing liquidity in the economy to move it from recess and recycle it within the economy. There is no lack in liquidity but it is a matter of distribution. The monetary policy should find a way to tackle that problem.

So as mobilising liquidity does not lead to an increased demand for imports and creating additional pressures on foreign reserves, this liquidity should be directed towards export projects that return foreign currency revenues. This requires export and marketing efforts to be exerted in every opportunity. There are many countries from whom we import without exporting to them and it is high time that we benefit from the trade deficit with these countries.

We need to minimise private and public spending wherever that is necessary. There are clear indications that such a development is underway but we should ascertain that rationalising spending should be at the expense of imports and not the national product.

We should support the national product which leads to the satisfaction of local imported needs. I refer to small food industries that can absorb agricultural surplus and create jobs for workers in rural areas.

What we also need is to cause a radical change in the present pyramid of the Jordanian workforce in which the percentage of the university-educated is on the increase while that of technicians and skilled labour is on the decline. While we have an increasing number of newly-graduated engineers who do not find jobs, job opportunities are open for technicians and other skilled workers. When we refer to expatriates returning from oil-producing countries, we should note that the number of workers taking jobs there will be a change in the required specialisations.

The time of establishing big projects, many of which have already been established, has gone and the time has come for specialists in maintenance and operations instead of engineers and planners. In my opinion, this new situation represents that the private sector that we should exploit to offer integrated service packages that depend on a trained workforce that would satisfy newly-developed needs in the region

and provide the different needed professional and technical specialisations. We also need to exploit Jordan's location in the region, its educated manpower to transform it into a centre that offers the region advanced administrative and technical services. The forthcoming stage requires investment in this area and in what is known as "software" instead of focusing investment on "hardware."

We also need to make use of our strategic location between the Arab region and the European Common Market and to utilise existing facilities for Jordanian exports to this market. It is known that petrochemical exports from the Gulf Cooperation Council states to the European Common Market face many restrictions. In this field, Jordan could benefit from its relations with both areas by establishing chemical industries that use raw materials from friendly oil-producing countries and then export these products to the Common Market. About 25 industries that can be established in Jordan on this basis have already been defined.

Executive solutions are possible and there are available opportunities that are frozen due to pessimistic expectations. But we have to remove obstacles facing investors and give them enough incentives to revive their investments, expand them or renew them. The daring and foresighted investors need our full care and support.

The present period requires an attitude characterised by courage and hope. Nothing moves things like determined high spirits.

Jordan's experience proves beyond any doubt that it is capable of overcoming crises. We have passed through more trying times than we are in today. Those who forget history are liable to suffer its repetition. Successful nations are those who see in difficulties a chance to pass them into something better.

I confess in conclusion that the economic subject with its foreign worries has much to be said about. But what I wanted to emphasise today is that Jordan lives and coexists with those around it under existing circumstances. Sometimes it wins and sometimes it loses, but its growth time is constantly rising. Why should it be an exception this time, especially since we are better equipped to face difficulties?

Following the lecture, the Crown Prince answered questions put to him by participants on the socio-economic developments in the Kingdom and means to encourage individual initiatives among the citizens.

In reply to a question on the best means to prepare creative, industrious and ambitious individuals, the Crown Prince suggested the introduction of a new syllabus within the educational curriculum at a certain stage of education.

"University syllabi comprise abstract subjects which should be upgraded to serve the socio-economic needs of the society," Prince Hassan said. "Although there is a consistent call on universities to approach the community and to tackle prevailing communal problems, this has never been met properly," he added.

The Regent called for expanding the dialogue between the government and the private sector with a view to arriving at resolutions to socio-economic issues in the Kingdom.

Prince Hassan referred to a recently formed special committee charged with conducting a study on poverty in the Kingdom and said the study would be completed within the next few months. He urged private institutions to carry out similar studies to upgrade the quality of life throughout the Kingdom.

In reply to a question, the Crown Prince said the government was moving towards decentralisation and added that the government had plans for curbing migration to the region. However, the Crown Prince said, had been a recent rise in migration from rural areas from Amman.

Plans take shape for health spa on Dead Sea shore

By Najwa Najjar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Nestled between the hills of Palestine and Moab lies the Salfand Village Health Centre. The steep mountains, rocky hills, hidden valleys and canyons of the Dead Sea's eastern shore provide an ideal atmosphere for treating a rather unpleasant skin disease, psoriasis. Nabih Nazzal and Sons have embarked on building the first medical complex specialising in the treatment of this disease in Jordan.

Psoriasis patients suffer from persistent red patches covered with white scales on their bodies and the condition is a result of a non-infectious, nervous condition associated with a lack of sunshine. Presently, two per cent of the world's population are known to suffer from psoriasis.

Salfand village offers a natural treatment, as opposed to creams and antibiotics, for psoriasis patients. The Dead Sea is endowed with a rare combination of healing properties. As it is a spring fed basin with no exit, salts have accumulated in the Dead Sea and it has the highest concentration of salts of any other large body of water.

Mineral salts

The concentration of bromine in the Dead Sea is 50 times greater than in the ocean. Excessive evaporation produces a mist above the water which contains a large quantity of bromine, proven to have a soothing effect on the human nervous system. It has also been established that patients suffering from psoriasis have a lower than average concentration of bromine in their bodies.

Scientists have proposed that the comparatively low amount of sodium chloride and high proportion of potassium and magnesium ions in the water may have therapeutic effects.

Magnesium, potassium and bromine comprise approximately 13 per cent of the ionic composition of the surface water and are largely responsible for the bitter taste and greasy feel of the water.

Since the Dead Sea's salinity is ten times higher than that of the ocean, it is virtually impossible to drown and patients will use this buoyancy for physiotherapeutic

exercises or for relaxation and floating in the water's minerals.

Mud

The centre will also make use of the mud along the shore. The mud has absorbed salts and minerals from the sea, is rich in organic content and can be applied to the body as a means of treatment. The patient can enjoy the benefits of the Dead Sea and the sunshine, since the high atmospheric pressure in the region reduces the effects of the sun's ultra-violet rays.

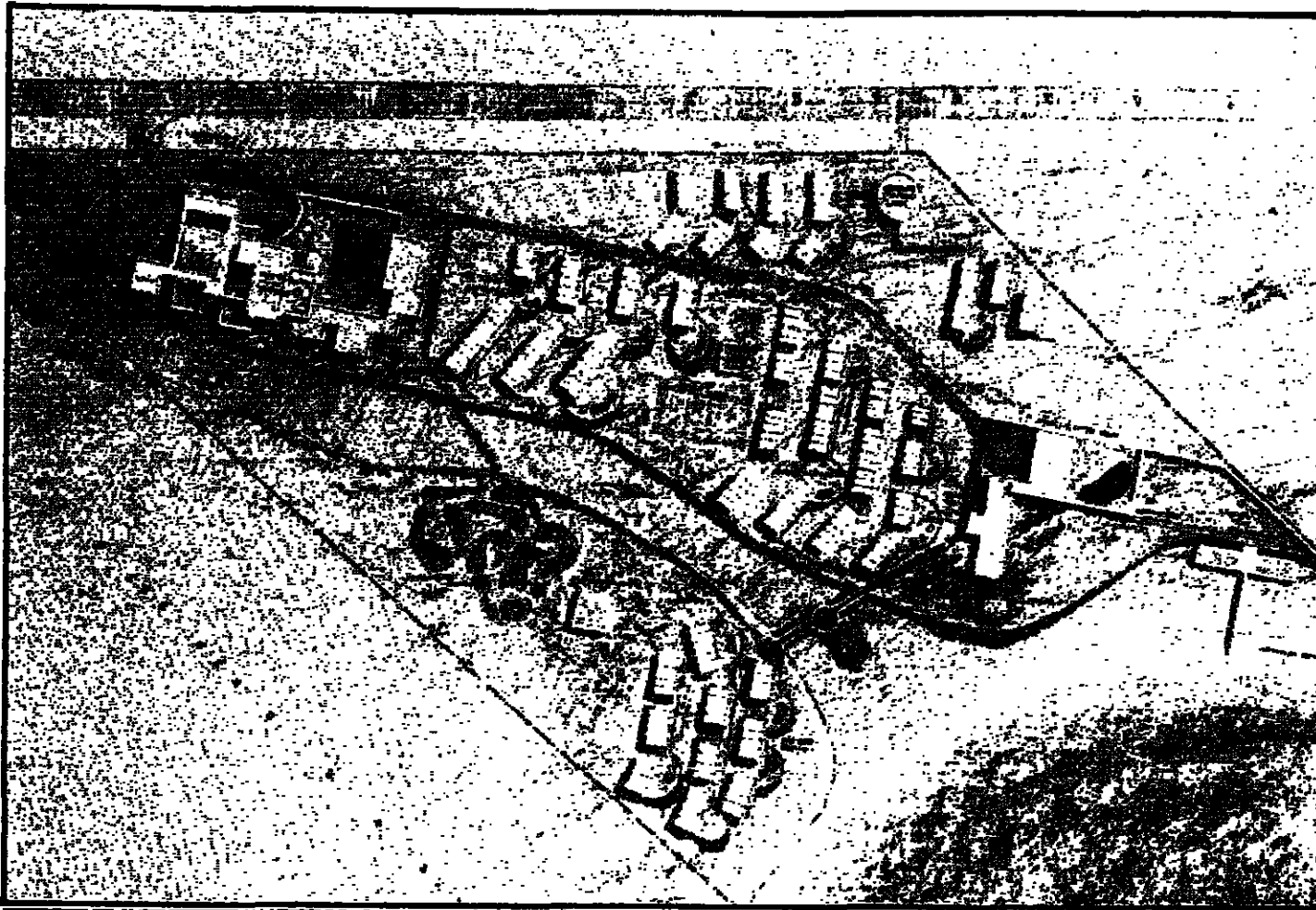
The idea to set up a centre to treat psoriasis was conceived by Nabih Nazzal and Sons. For two years they have been conducting feasibility studies, making government contracts and marketing the project, according to Mr. Michael Nazzal, the managing director of Nazzal and Sons. The government has found the project to be feasible and it is strongly supported by the Ministry of Tourism, the Jordan Valley Authority and the Land and Survey Department, said Mr. Nasri Atalla the director General of the Tourism Authority at the Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism.

The government has leased 42 dunums of land to Nazzal and Sons for 15 years and the contract is renewable four times for a ten-year period, said Mr. Nazzal. The government has agreed to be responsible for building the infrastructure, noted Mr. Atalla.

Working in cooperation with the management are the Munich-based Middle East Tourist Management company and Belgium's Restobel. Two foreign companies in the joint venture have made arrangements with West Germany, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries to guarantee a 70 per cent room occupancy over a three year period, said Mr. Nazzal.

Accommodation and recreation facilities

Patients will be accommodated in five and four star rooms, bungalows and studios and there will be a youth hostel to house up to 50 youngsters. Rates will range from \$2000 to 3500 according to the standard of accommodation. The fee includes airfare, 26 days of treatment, full board and access to all facilities.

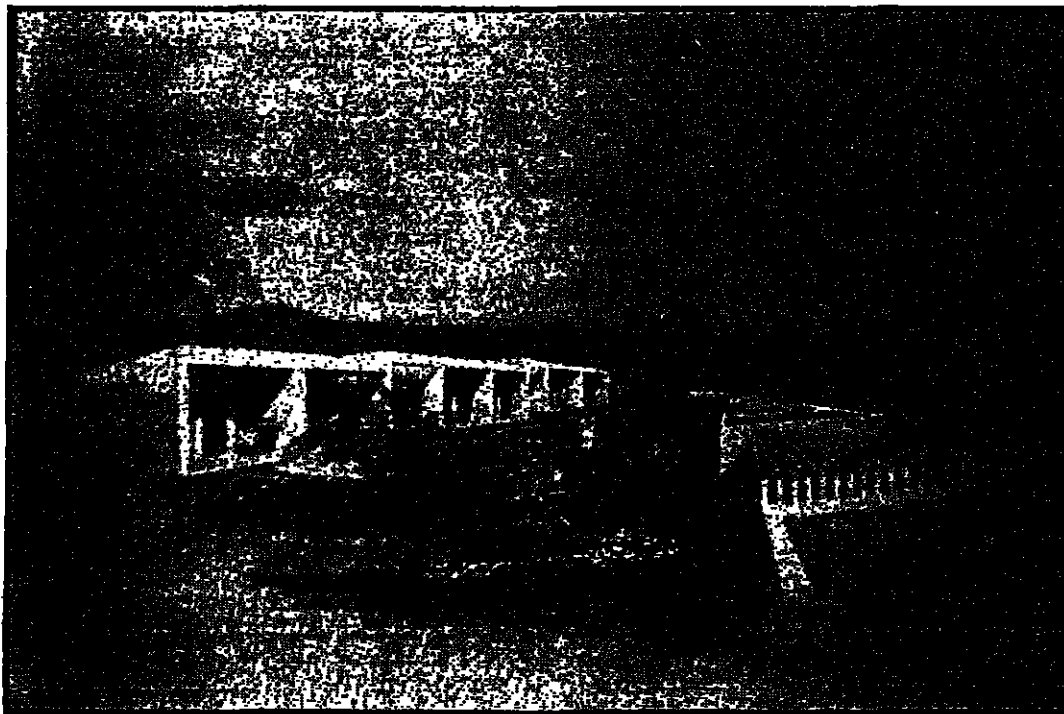


Design plans for the Salfand Village Health Centre on the shores of the Dead Sea (J.T. file photos)

A complete clinic will be manned 24 hours daily. All accommodation and recreational services will be provided including restaurants, coffee shops, lounges, shopping centres, mini golf, tennis, squash, volleyball, basketball courts, swimming pools, a solarium and gardens. Also in the designs are plans to build a sewerage treatment plant.

During the patient's stay, the management will arrange tours to historical sites in Jordan while the hot springs in Zarka and mineral waters at the Ma'an centre will be available for use by patients, said Mr. Nazzal.

Although no cases of psoriasis have been recorded in the Kingdom, Jordanians will be encouraged to use the complex and the facilities at reduced prices. In September this year, tenders will be issued to local companies to begin work. The JD 5 million project will be financed by local financial institutions and is expected to be completed by Spring 1987, according to Mr. Nazzal.



Panda Habibi's Corner

Stop the squeeze at schools

MOST social conversations these days tend to revolve around a vital topic; schools and nurseries. Some parents like to talk about their children's new school compared to the old whilst others discuss the standard of education of the school where their children are studying, the facilities and extra-curricular activities offered etc, etc.

In almost every case the underlying tone is one of disappointment since it is rare that parents find everything they desire for their children at one school or nursery. This is natural anywhere in the world, but there are certain other factors to be noted. First of all, and this applies to both schools as well as nurseries, is that the number of students in each class keep on increasing and parents are surprised to find at the beginning of the school year that 25 students are squeezed into a classroom meant for 15.

The reason for the schools' tendency to admit as many students as possible is simple; more students mean more fees which in turn helps the institutions pay higher salaries to the teachers to ensure their continued services and dissuade them from leaving the school for better prospects. Some institutions make public claims that under no circumstances would they admit more than 15 students to each class. One of these institutions I know of is a kindergarten, but I counted 30 children in a classroom while the announced figure was 17.

It is not a big deal or catastrophic to accommodate 25 students in one classroom as long as the room is big enough and the teacher is smart and efficient enough to cope with them. But, unfortunately, the situations at certain schools are catastrophic indeed. The children have barely enough room to move their legs and the effect of the students being uncomfortable extends to the teacher too.

Furthermore, some schools use glassed-in verandas as classrooms. The children are exposed to the sun in the heat of summer and freeze in the chills of winter; that is, not to mention rain water leaking through the windows.

Schools must be classified, somewhat similar to the lines that classify hotels, and their fees should be fixed in direct relation to the quality of facilities they offer and the number of students they accept. People should not be allowed to make schools and nurseries full-fledged profit-oriented commercial institutions with no regard for the hardships the innocent children are forced to undergo in classrooms filled to the brim.

Voice control for airliners possible in a few years

By Chris Peterson
Reuters

LONDON — Airline pilots could be controlling their aircraft by voice commands rather than manual operations within a few years, according to scientists at Britain's Royal Aircraft Establishment (RAE) in Farnborough.

The scientists are developing a sophisticated voice control system for use in the European Fighter Aircraft (EFA), which is due to go into service around 1995. But research has shown that a far simpler system could be developed earlier and used in civil airliners. RAE has already equipped various military and civil test aircraft with a voice command system.

Researchers in France and the United States have also been looking into the possibilities of

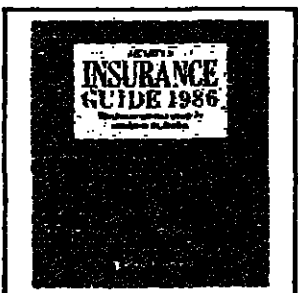
voice-activated systems, but aviation industry sources said this was the first time scientists had indicated they could produce a unit for civilian passenger aircraft.

RAE scientist Graham White said: "Research has indicated that human beings are quicker and make fewer errors when using speech than when operating keyboards."

The scientists feel that a civilian pilot would need a less sophisticated system than his military counterpart — for example, the equipment would not need the ability to recognise its "master's voice" under the psychological strain and G-stresses encountered in combat conditions.

They said the move towards having only two crew members in the cockpit of most civil airliners would speed up the introduction of voice controls.

BEACON BUSINESS HANDBOOKS



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There is then a full alphabetical listing of all companies by area, giving names of key personnel, classes of insurance handled, branch details, agents etc.

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Arabian Government and Public Services 1986

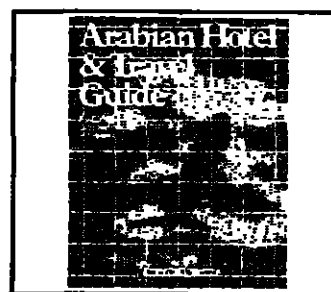
The essential book for companies operating, or seeking to do business in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf States where the Governments and Nationalised Industries are some of the largest potential customers. Arabian Government and Public Services is much more than a directory. Ministries and Public organisations are described in detail with notes on recent projects and developments, illustrated with tables and statistics.

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NEW IN 1987: The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan will be added.



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After some general 'travellers' tips' and a chapter of useful Arabic phrases and expressions, there are two new sections: airlines flying to the Gulf with frequencies and destinations and a guide to exhibitions and conferences during 1986.

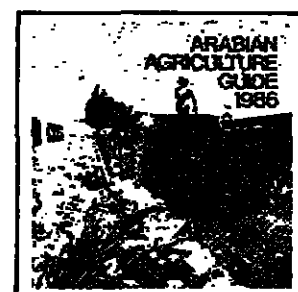
Each country or regional section starts with an introduction to the State: geography, population, capital city, economy and government, passport and visa requirements, customs and entry procedure, currency, business hours and public holidays, language, electricity current and health requirements.

This is followed by the Hotel reference section, the main hotel entries, giving postal address, location, key personnel by name, accommodation and rates, meeting and conference facilities, restaurant and specialities, then the Car Hire entries, Airport information, Taxi information and Airline information.

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Leconte, Graf win in world tennis

GENEVA (R) — France's Henri Leconte beat his Davis Cup team-mate Thierry Tulasne 7-5, 6-3 yesterday in the final of the Geneva Grand Prix Tennis Tournament.

The French number two, who had cruised into the final with straight set wins, started lethargically dropping his opening service game.

But he stormed back to break Tulasne's service in the sixth game and broke service again in the 12th game to take the set in 41 minutes.

After a struggle to hold his service at the start of the second set, top-seeded Leconte moved into top gear. He broke his opponent's service in the sixth game with some sparkling net play helped by two Tulasne double faults.

Serving for the match and the \$40,600 winner's cheque, Leconte crowned a scintillating

display of attacking tennis with another perfectly executed overhead smash.

Graf defeats Maleeva

In Tokyo, Steffi Graf of West Germany, keeping her opponent on the run with powerful ground strokes, beat Manuela Maleeva of Bulgaria 6-4, 6-2 and won the \$300,000 Pan Pacific Open Tennis Tournament. Japan's richest women's tennis tournament.

Graf, ranked third in the world and the no. 1 seed, won \$47,000. Maleeva, ranked ninth in the world and the second seed, received \$22,000 for second place.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Pond wins Manx Rally

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man (AP) — Local resident Tony Pond won the Manx Rally, the final event of the Shell Oil's RAC Open Championship, while 26-year-old Mark Lovell became the youngest ever winner of the overall drivers' championship with 67 points. Pond had held the lead in his MG Metro 6R4 from the second of the rally's 30 special stages and won in a time of three hours, 26 minutes, 50 seconds. Welshman David Llewellyn was second in a similar MG Metro with fellow Briton Lovell third in his Ford RS200. Second in the overall table was Russell Brookes, with 57 points, with Llewellyn third on 55 and Jimmy McRae fourth.

U.S.-Chinese rafters quit

PEKING (R) — A just-rescued Chinese-American rafting team has called off its expedition down China's treacherous Yangtze River after a series of disasters including a death, the Workers' Daily said yesterday. It quoted team leader Ken Warren as saying that the expedition had ended and the seven surviving U.S. members would leave the Central Province of Sichuan for home soon.

U.S. wins thrilling jumpoff

CALGARY, Alberta (R) — A U.S. equestrian team beat Britain by nine one-hundredths of a second in a thrilling jumpoff to win the Nations Cup event at the Spruce Meadows Masters Showjumping Tournament. This was the 10th event in the Nations Cup series, but the standings were unaffected as Britain still held an unbeatable lead with 39 points. West Germany had 36 and France 34.

China wins women's volleyball title

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (AP) — China beat Cuba 3-1 to retain the Women's World Volleyball Championship Title it won four years ago at Lima. China easily dispatched its opponent in the first set despite several spoiled serves by Yan Liang. The Cubans, playing some fine volleyball, were subdued in 22 minutes.

Barcelona bids for 1992 summer Olympics

By Francois Raitberger
Reuter

BARCELONA — Barcelona is confident that Spain's fourth bid to host the summer Olympics will bring the world's athletes to the Mediterranean in 1992.

Officials at the city's Olympic office believe they gained a decisive lead by applying in 1981, before the profitable 1984 Los Angeles games lured six other cities to bid. One of the six — New Delhi — withdrew its candidacy, leaving Amsterdam, Belgrade, Birmingham, Brisbane and Paris as the contenders along with Barcelona.

"We have been working for five years. Our plans and preparations are more complete than those of our rivals," architect Lluís Milla Serra, head of facilities at the Olympic office, said.

With most Olympic facilities either already in existence or being worked on, local officials believe Barcelona is favourite to be awarded the games at the Lausanne meeting of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) on October 17.

But as other cities step up their campaign, a touch of anxiety shows as they ask visitors: "How do you think we are placed?"

Pasqual Maragall, the 45-year-old socialist mayor of the bustling Catalan capital of 3.5 million stretching between the sea and the foothills of the Pyrenees, told Reuters that Barcelona's assets were its modern facilities, compact size and Mediterranean climate.

But some were double-edged. Short distances allowed easy shuttle transport between Olympic facilities, but density also caused some traffic congestion.

Good weather was ensured, but heat might be a problem in the July 26 to August 9 period proposed for the games.

A small Catalan separatist

group dormant for two years, Terra Lliure (Free Land), has sprung back to life to oppose Barcelona's Olympic bid. Over the past two weeks, it has staged two minor attacks and bombed two banks giving financial backing to the promotion campaign. The group has not stated why it opposes Barcelona's bid.

Spain is beset by attacks by separatist guerrillas waging a bloody 18-year-old war for Basque independence. But Maragall noted that Catalonia was not affected and ETA (Basque Homeland and Freedom) had not disrupted sports events staged in Spain, such as the Soccer World Cup in 1982 or the World Basketball and Swimming Championships this year.

He said Barcelona was talking to Western Europe's most sophisticated security firms and could guarantee security during the games.

Spain's three earlier bids were for the 1924, 1936 and 1972 games.

The 1992 games will coincide with a World Fair in Seville to mark the 500th anniversary of Columbus' discovery of America.

The head of the IOC, Juan Antonio Samaranch, is a native of Barcelona, but has said he will remain neutral in the October vote.

The bid was supported by all political parties in the Spanish parliament. King Juan Carlos was appointed honorary president of the Olympic bid committee which received full backing from the central government despite traditional rivalry between Madrid and nationalistic Catalonia.

About 60,000 volunteers, half of them from Catalonia, have registered to help during the games. Some worked up to 10 hours a day through the summer for the promotion of the city's bid.

Barcelona officials who have

carefully studied the history of the last five games and closely watched the financial success of Los Angeles are convinced that an army of volunteers is the key to profitability.

Maragall, chairman of the Olympic bid committee, said the organising committee (COJO) would run the games on a \$667-million budget paid for mainly by television rights, state contributions and income from lottery, sale of special coins and stamps.

State and local government funds together with private investment would provide a further \$440 million to be spent on facilities.

The Baroque outer wall of the 1929 Montjuic Stadium stands as an empty shell as workers blast the rocky ground to make it 11 metres deeper and turn it into a modern

80,000-capacity athletics stadium.

Work has started on a 17,000-capacity sports palace designed by Japanese architect Arata Isozaki for gymnastics, basketball and volleyball, and will start this year on another complex designed by Catalan Ricardo Bofill.

Cycling would take place at a modern stadium built for the 1984 World Championship. The 120,000-seat Nou Camp Stadium would be the main soccer area and boxing would be staged in a vast bullring.

A hall built for the 1929 World Fair near the Montjuic Stadium would house press facilities.

Miller I Serra said the 15,000-bed village to be built on an old industrial estate could change the face of Barcelona by opening a large beach area now cut off from the city by a little used railway track.

Gonzalez, Puica win in Fifth Avenue mile

NEW YORK (R) — Jose-Luis Gonzalez of Spain and Marica Puica of Romania won the men's and women's one-mile road races down Manhattan's Fifth Avenue.

Gonzalez finished in three minutes 53.52 seconds, ahead of John Walker of New Zealand, who was timed in 3:54.13. Another Spaniard, Jose Abascal, was third in 3:54.49.

Gonzalez passed both Walker and Abascal, who had run neck and neck for much of the race, in the final two blocks of the 20-block race.

In the women's elite mile, Puica set a new course record with a time of 4:19.48, breaking the old mark of 4:22.66 established by Britain's Wendy Sly in 1983.

FOR RENT

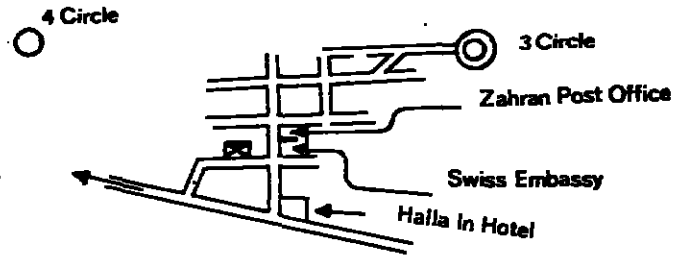
Deluxe furnished flats consisting one bedroom or two bedrooms with all kinds of facilities.

For more information pls. contact tel: 644528/644180

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New furnished apartment between 3rd-4th Circles - Jabal Amman. 3 bedrooms, 2 salons, 3 baths, 3 verandas with glass (one is big), separate central heating, parking. The house consisting of 2 floors, 4 apartments.

Please visit for direct inspection and agreement, or call 655410

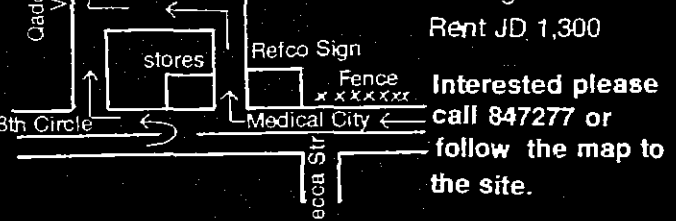


NEW FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR RENT

Al-Jandweel — 8th Circle area beginning Queen Alia International Airport Road 2 bedrooms, living room, 2 baths, kitchen, 2 verandas, central heating.

Rent JD 1,300

Interested please call 847277 or follow the map to the site.



HOUSE FOR RENT

Located at 6th Circle, next to San Rock Hotel, behind Amra Hotel. Consists of two bedrooms, lounge, dining room and sitting room with garden, garage, central heating and telephone.

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DELUXE-FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Consisting of two bedrooms, salon, dining room and veranda with private telephone.

Location: Shmeisani, near the Birds Garden.

Call: 660244

FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Ground floor consisting of two bedrooms, L-shaped salon, two verandas, telephone, central heating, separate entrance and garden.

Location: Shmeisani, behind Marriott Hotel

Contact tel. 661871

VILLA FOR RENT

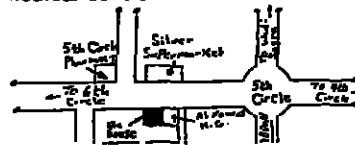
Located between the 4th and 5th Circles, near the Greek Consulate. Consisting of 3 bedrooms, salon, dining and living rooms. On a land area of 1009 sq.m. with central heating, telephone, car parking.

Contact tel: 663057

FOR RENT

Independent ground floor house located on the main road between the 5th & 6th Circles in Jabal Amman. Good for an embassy, office or medical centre.

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TWO FURNISHED APTS. FOR RENT

— Complete first floor apt. master and two other bedrooms, salon, dining and sitting rooms, central heating and telephone.
— Third floor roof apt. with terrace, 2 bedrooms, salon and dining hall, central heating.

Both located at Shmeisani, behind Barq Supermarket. Please call: Tel. 664973

FOR RENT

Fully-furnished apartment in Shmeisani within the Engineers Residential Compound, opposite the Birds Garden.

Three bedrooms, one living room, one dining, salon, closed-in-veranda, kitchen, three bathrooms. Telephone available. Separate water, electricity and central heating, private parking.

Please call Tel. 910110, 665432 Amman

WATER AUTHORITY ZARQA WATER AND WASTEWATER PROJECT

CONTRACT NO. 71/86
CONTRACT NO. 72/86

The United States Agency for International Development has made a loan to Jordan for the construction of water and sewer networks in Zarqa. Two of the contracts to be financed from the loan will be tendered soon. One contract consist of 9.2 km of water lines and 22 km of sewers and the other contract consists of 10 km of water lines and 35 km of sewers.

The Water Authority invites interested contractors from Jordan and from USAID Geographic Code 941 countries to submit qualifying information pertaining to their experience and financial status, on form available at the authority, to the undersigned at WAJ headquarters before noon local time on Tuesday 30 September 1986. Contractors who qualify will be invited to purchase the tender documents.

Interested firms may obtain prequalification forms from:
Water Authority, Nablus Street, Jabal Hussein P.O. Box 2412, Amman
Tel. 666111, Telex 22439 WAJ JO.

or from:

Malcolm Pirnie, Inc./Jouzy and Partners
100 Eisenhower Drive, P.O. Box 36
Paramus, New Jersey, 07653, USA
Tel: (201) 845-0400,
Telex 137364 MALPIRNENG UD

Eng. Mohammad S. Kilani
President

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With telephone, central heating, built-in cupboards and television. Two bedrooms, large living room, two bathrooms and veranda.

Tel: 777112 8 a.m. - 1 p.m.
674028 after 2 p.m.

FOR RENT IN SHMEISANI

Unfurnished apartment in Shmeisani 50 metres from the U.N. offices and near the Birds Garden. Consists of 3 large bedrooms, one L-living & dining room, one office room, one modern kitchen, two modern bathrooms, two glassed-in verandas with central heating and private telephone.

Please call: 622180 or 622189 Amman

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Shmeisani - near Commodore Hotel
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Cinema Tel: 622198
RAGHADAN
CONAN THE BARBARIAN
Performances 12:15, 3:00, 5:00, 9:45

Cinema Tel: 677420
CONCORD
JUMEAU
Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema Tel: 625155
RAINBOW
MAN HUNT
Performances 3:15, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema Tel: 675573
OPERA
PSYCHO II
Performances 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema Tel: 634144
PHILADELPHIA
PURPLE ROSE OF CAIRO
Performances 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema Tel: 677420
PLAZA
GYMKATA
Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

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Indian bank stresses need to adjust trade gap

NEW DELHI (AP) — India needs to increase exports and curb imports if it is to meet the goals in Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's five-year economic plan, the central bank said last week.

The Reserve Bank of India in its annual report called for "a fresh look" at the plan's balance-of-payments projections in view of the nation's widening trade deficit.

India's trade deficit, which hovered around \$5 billion rupees (\$4.4 billion) a year from 1980-85, grew to nearly 80 billion rupees (\$6.4 billion) in the fiscal year ended on March 31.

This would seem to underline the need to strengthen our efforts considerably to increase exports, in view of the none-too-bright prospects for concessional aid, the diminished prospects of remittances from abroad and the likelihood of a rise in imports of non-bulk items," the summary

said. India faces foreign-exchange pressures because its income from exports does not keep pace with spending for imported goods needed to build a more-advanced economy.

The five-year plan adopted by the Gandhi government late last year calls for total public and private investment of 3.23 trillion rupees (\$257.9 billion) through 1990. It assumes five per cent annual economic growth and stable export growth.

The Reserve Bank noted that exports, by volume, rose less than half of the 6.8 per cent targeted increase for the year.

Imports, meanwhile rose sharply. It urged "redoubled efforts at efficient import substitution," which is domestic production of goods currently purchased outside the country, and "vigorous implementation of policies for increasing exports."

Nakasone urges more aid

TOKYO (R) — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Saturday urged the ministry of finance to boost Japanese aid to developing countries and speed up the liberalisation of domestic markets.

Mr. Nakasone met two senior officials of the ministry and called for a greater contribution to the funds of the International Development Association (IDA), a ministry spokesman said.

"Japan should work to take on as much responsibility internationally as possible," Mr. Nakasone told visiting officials.

The World Bank has said it wants a further \$12 billion from major industrial countries for the IDA, which provides developing countries with extremely long-term loans at minimal interest rates.

Japan often has been criticised by trading partners for not spending enough on aid although it has the world's second largest economy and a trade surplus expected to exceed \$80 billion this year.

NEWS IN BRIEF

AMF lends Morocco \$32 million

ABU DHABI (R) — The Arab Monetary Fund (AMF) has granted Morocco two loans worth a total of \$32 million for trade and financial assistance, the Emirates News Agency WAM reported Saturday. The first loan, worth 6.25 million Arab Accounting Dinars (AADs) (\$22.5 million) is to support a Moroccan financial recovery programme. The second, for 2.5 million AADs (\$9.5 million) is to finance trade with other Arab states. The loans bring Morocco's total debts to the AMF to \$180 million, the agency said. The Abu Dhabi-based AMF was set up in 1977 along the lines of the International Monetary Fund to provide assistance to poorer Arab states.

China to produce cheap cars in 90s

PEKING (R) — China plans to produce 300,000 small cars a year for sale to individuals in the 1990s, an official newspaper, China Advertiser, said last week. They would have engines ranging from 600cc to 1,000cc and be priced between 5,000 and 6,000 yuan (\$1,400 and \$1,700). The cars would carry two adults and a child and have a top speed of 70 to 80 KPH. The newspaper said three military factories are carrying out experiments on producing the 600cc model. Very few individuals in China own a car.

Italians to build shoe factory in USSR

NICOSIA (AP) — The Soviet Union has signed an agreement worth 100 million Italian lire (\$60 million) with an Italian company to build a shoe factory in the Soviet Union, it was announced here last week. The announcement came from the Nicosia firm handling the public relations of the London-based London Forfaring Co. which arranged financing for the project. The deal between the Soviet Institute Soyuzveshchimport and the Italian Italmachine Ediliter consortium is believed to be the biggest contract signed this year between the two countries, the announcement said. Capital repayments are scheduled over eight years. The financing in the form of a buyer's credit facility in U.S. dollars was arranged by London finance SPA of Milan, and lead managed by its parent company, London Forfaring Co. of London.

World Bank lends Dhaka \$30 million

WASHINGTON (AP) — The World Bank has announced a \$30 million loan to Bangladesh for improving the water supply and sewers in Dhaka, the capital. Last year, Dhaka had a population of 3.5 million and is expected to reach eight million by the end of the century. The project will eventually help 560,000, of whom most have incomes that average less than \$91 a year. This will be the bank's third credit for the project, to which it has already lent \$33.5 million. Like the others, this one is for 50 years, including a 10-year grace period during which only interest at less than one per cent a year will be collected.

Venezuela expands Western investments

CARACAS (AP) — The state-owned oil firm Petroleos De Venezuela (PDVSA) will sign an agreement Monday to buy half of Citgo Petroleum Co. from the U.S. Southland Corp., Energy and Mines Minister Arturo Hernandez Grisanti said last week. The accord is PDVSA's third joint venture and is in line with its policy of associating with firms in its major foreign markets to assure sales and improve earnings. Along with joint ventures with the West German refiner Veba Del and the Swedish asphalt-maker Nynas Petroleum, the Citgo deal will enable PDVSA to sell around 20 per cent of total daily exports to associated firms. The company is also negotiating to buy into the U.S. firm Champlin Petroleum. Talks with Stuart Petroleum, another U.S. refiner, failed earlier this year when Stuart pulled out.

Philippine minister criticises IMF

BANGKOK, Thailand (AP) — The economic planning minister of the Philippines criticised the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for imposing stringent austerity programmes that she said exacted heavy economic and social costs on debtor nations. "The enormous efforts to reorder economies, improve efficiency and increase exports have proved inadequate in the face of the adverse international economic environment," said Mrs. Solita C. Monsod. Mrs. Monsod said the IMF conditions for loans had "exacted a heavy toll" on the economic growth of developing countries.

Developing countries to emphasise debt-trade link at GATT meeting

PUNTA DEL ESTE, Uruguay (Agencies) — Despite lower interest rates and easier repayment terms, debtor countries need major improvements in trade relations to pay their debts and will stress this point during world trade talks here this week, Uruguay's foreign minister said Saturday.

"Trade is the key to the debt issue. It is not enough just to bring down interest rates and stretch out repayments," Mr. Enrique Iglesias told a news conference.

Mr. Iglesias, who is chairman of this week's ministerial talks as well as secretary of the Cartagena Group of 11 Latin American debtor nations, acknowledged that important advances had been achieved this year in solving the debt problem.

But he said that debtor countries still face protectionism in their natural markets.

"If we have access to markets the debt problem will become just one of cash flow," he said, adding that "we intend to make this point most strongly during the GATT meeting."

He said that Uruguay, as present chairman of the Cartagena Group, will make a presentation on the debt issue during the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) conference.

Uruguayan President Julio Sanguinetti will stress the point during his opening address to the ministerial meeting of the 92-nation GATT Monday at this Uruguayan Atlantic coast resort.

After the International Monetary Fund (IMF) meeting in Washington later this month, the Cartagena Group will meet to review the results of the GATT meeting, Mr. Iglesias said, adding that the venue had not yet been determined.

The Cartagena Group last met in February in Punta Del Este, where it agreed to take steps to limit a net outflow of resources from the region, which amounted to \$100 billion over the last four years.

Latin America, which owes around \$370 billion of the Third World's total foreign debt of around \$800 billion, has in common with other developing nations undergone a serious decline in its terms of trade since the 1970s, Mr. Iglesias said.

Sharp drops in most commodities prices and a slow recovery in the world economy have brought major problems for debtor countries in servicing their obligations.

Last year, the region's exports dropped \$5 billion to \$93 billion and between 1980-85 its terms of trade declined by 17 per cent, according to United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) figures.

In the context of these GATT talks, Mr. Iglesias said developing countries want to see less protectionist moves in industrial countries, with a rollback of existing practices a major goal.

In general terms, they also want to have the issue of services better defined before agreeing to include it in the forthcoming GATT round

next decade of world trade, a decade that will carry the United States and world into an unparalleled era of growth and prosperity," Mr. Reagan said.

The last round of talks was held in Tokyo in the mid-1970s. Since then, the U.S. trade deficit has soared toward a record \$170 billion.

U.S. does not want 'half a loaf'

The U.S. determination to implement adjustments in world trade was affirmed earlier by trade representative, Mr. Clayton Yeutter who said he would walk away from Punta Del Este if GATT failed to agree on America's four priority items for a new round of trade talks.

"I'm not going to come home with half a loaf," he added.

He said he wanted the delegates from 92 nations to reach a substantive agreement on ways to end subsidies on agricultural trade and on three other items.

These included an end to piracy in so-called intellectual property such as patents and copyrights, a cut in barriers to trade in services such as insurance and banking and an improvement in the international flow of investment funds.

Mr. Yeutter also said he wanted new firm ways of settling GATT disputes, which often go on inconclusively for 10 years or more.

He originally said this was a "must" item for the talks, but later amended his position to say that, while it was of immense importance, "that's not in the category of an imperative."

Mr. Yeutter said of the four: "These are our big-ticket priorities. We will not abandon any of them and will be willing to walk away from a new round if we don't get satisfactory language (in the GATT final statement)."

The talks to open a new global round of trade negotiations, expected to last several years, would be meaningless unless the

items were included, Mr. Yeutter has said in speeches and in remarks to reporters.

If there was no agreement, he said, he would try to hold parallel talks or meet separately with one or a group of nations to reach agreements on the five items.

The U.S. negotiators are expected to tell the other delegations, in effect, that if they did not cooperate in trying to liberalise world trade, it was likely Congress would pass legislation closing many U.S. markets to their exports.

Mr. Yeutter said he expects tough fights at Punta Del Este on several issues, citing agriculture, trade in services and foreign investments as particularly contentious items.

He has repeatedly said nations were pouring billions of dollars into farm export subsidies at a time when there was overproduction of food, and the world could not buy it all.

He wants the subsidies phased out in perhaps a decade, but faces opposition from the European Community (EC) — chiefly France — which wants a slower approach to any subsidy-ending effort.

Mr. Yeutter is also opposed by a group of 14 other nations which have little or no export subsidies. The 14, led by Australia and Canada, want an even quicker end to subsidies.

The EC has announced that it will not accept other countries using the world trade talks to single out its controversial agricultural policy for attack.

External Affairs Commissioner Willy De Clercq said the ministerial meeting of GATT to launch a new round of talks must recognise that most countries provided some form of subsidy for their farmers.

Mr. De Clercq said the Community has had always been willing to discuss agriculture in the new round but also wanted other subsidy programmes in other countries to be discussed.

Debt burden of \$130b hinders Arab progress

ABU DHABI (OPECNA) — Arab countries are suffering under a combined foreign debt burden of \$130 billion, which is seriously hindering their economic development, an Arab League official was quoted as saying last week.

Dr. Abdul Hassan Zalzalah, Arab League assistant secretary general for economic affairs, told the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) that only a relatively tiny proportion of the borrowing had been used to set up productive industries.

He blamed the problem on a lack of coordinated economic policies among Arab states, which was responsible for their continued subordination to foreign economic powers.

Dr. Zalzalah called for Arab financing institutions to take a

greater role in promoting productive projects and industrial development to help the Arab World attain self-reliance.

He also proposed the creation of a common Arab commodity market to protect the products of Arab joint ventures against foreign competition.

The Arab League official dismissed the theory that economic growth in the industrialised countries would automatically filter down to the developing nations, pointing out that often what was passed on were economic ills like inflation and recession.

Dr. Zalzalah also pointed out that the decline in world oil prices earlier this year should not be blamed on "the mechanism of the market" but rather on foreign influences.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, SEPT. 15, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Some confusion today exists in relation to other persons. Make sure you come to a clear understanding. Put some progressive and interesting ideas into motion.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Use tact in dealing with influential people. The evening looks good for enjoying friends' company.

Taurus (Apr. 20 to May 20) Be more modern in handling credit and career affairs and you get far better results than usual.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) It would be wise not to take on any added obligations today. If your mate is away, enjoy new activities.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Your partner may want you to do something that is not to your best interests, so oppose this.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 22) Plan how to get modern associates to assist you more. Don't get bogged down with your own work.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) Get into the interests that bring greater progress. Be more cooperative with your associates.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Study your finest talents and make the most of them. Entertaining looks good, but don't do it in the home.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be sure you are careful in writings and state your true meaning. Take time out to improve your home.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Take care you are not being fooled in some practical matter and be sure to get your ideas across to others.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Your ideas may not seem to be so good, but those who are practical can help you put them across.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Don't permit personal anxiety to keep you from accomplishing profitable outside matters well.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Avoid one who has a strange idea to put forth to you. Be with the person you most admire.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be most alert to whatever is happening around him, or her, and will understand modern inventions and ideas. Your progeny should have a fine education that can add considerably to the natural talents. One who will have some unusual traits.

THE Daily Crossword by Jeanne Wilson

ACROSS

- 1 Distinct abbr.
- 5 John Jacob
- 10 Polite
- 14 Kind of school abbr.
- 15 Recheval (with ESA)
- 16 Acknowledgment
- 17 Bear's river
- 18 Actors' union
- 19 Auspicious
- 20 Hockey rink division
- 22 Laundry families
- 24 Barlett
- 25 Unbear
- 26 Scale group
- 29 Torus
- 30 Thimble
- 34 Chisel
- 36 Genuflect
- 37 Erase
- 39 Cupidity
- 41 Son of Isaac
- 42 Friendship
- 44 — Abba
- 45 Doctone
- 47 Carrot-top
- 48 Single voice
- 51 Courtship
- 52 Mince
- 53 "My kingdom for —"
- 56 Prude
- 58 Horse
- 61 Kindled again
- 63 Sanson city
- 64 — Grove
- 65 See 15A
- 66 Shove him
- 67 Rotor
- 68 Dated
- 69 Slaughter

DOWN

- 1 Pand
- 2 Sound
- 3 Light bag
- 4 Bile esp.
- 5 Expecting
- 6 Glazed
- 7 Wherry
- 8 Baseball's Mel
- 9 Gathered grain
- 10 Singing voice
- 11 Rascally nager
- 12 Cooper negative
- 13 Sheepfold residents
- 21 Holy men
- 23 — and pinion
- 25 Withered: var.
- 26 — vessel (thermos)
- 27 — backward
- 28 — in your flight
- 29 Speedy
- 30 Orchestra section
- 30 Odin was their leader
- 31 Tuff
- 32 Squid's areas
- 33 Rascal O' —
- 34 Tanous
- 40 In question
- 43 Handwriting
- 45 Gar, count
- 46 Louth
- 50 Elaborate
- 52 "Tidy" (Albee play)
- 53 Asian nanny sign
- 54 Vigorous sign
- 55 Subtleties border
- 56 Obscure
- 57 Dandit's direction
- 58 Chinese: pret.
- 59 Hash house
- 60 Vigorous sign
- 62 Location of the cochlea

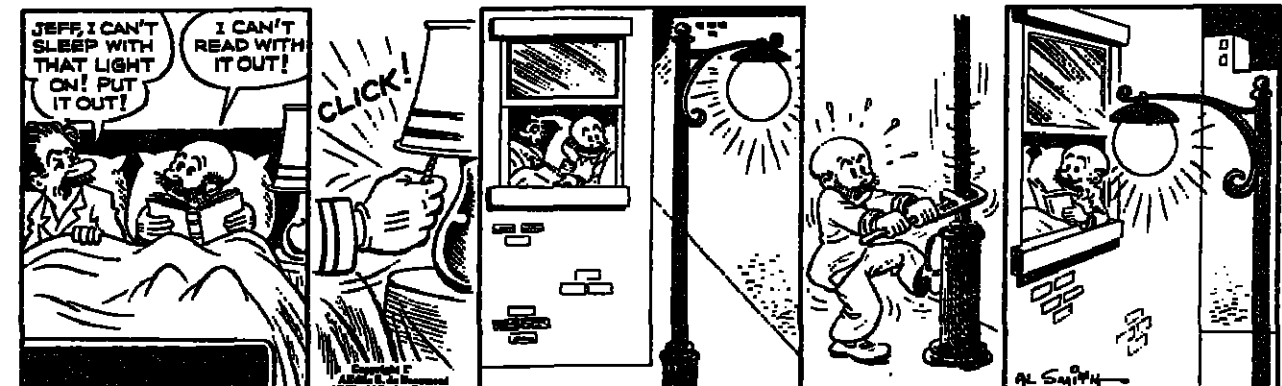
Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS: 1. BIRD, 2. BIRD, 3. BIRD, 4. BIRD, 5. BIRD, 6. BIRD, 7. BIRD, 8. BIRD, 9. BIRD, 10. BIRD, 11. BIRD, 12. BIRD, 13. BIRD, 14. BIRD, 15. BIRD, 16. BIRD, 17. BIRD, 18. BIRD, 19. BIRD, 20. BIRD, 21. BIRD, 22. BIRD, 23. BIRD, 24. BIRD, 25. BIRD, 26. BIRD, 27. BIRD, 28. BIRD, 29. BIRD, 30. BIRD, 31. BIRD, 32. BIRD, 33. BIRD, 34. BIRD, 35. BIRD, 36. BIRD, 37. BIRD, 38. BIRD, 39. BIRD, 40. BIRD, 41. BIRD, 42. BIRD, 43. BIRD, 44. BIRD, 45. BIRD, 46. BIRD, 47. BIRD, 48. BIRD, 49. BIRD, 50. BIRD, 51. BIRD, 52. BIRD, 53. BIRD, 54. BIRD, 55. BIRD, 56. BIRD, 57. BIRD, 58. BIRD, 59. BIRD, 60. BIRD, 61. BIRD, 62. BIRD, 63. BIRD, 64. BIRD, 65. BIRD, 66. BIRD, 67. BIRD, 68. BIRD, 69. BIRD, 70. BIRD, 71. BIRD, 72. BIRD, 73. BIRD, 74. BIRD, 75. BIRD, 76. BIRD, 77. BIRD, 78. BIRD, 79. BIRD, 80. BIRD, 81. BIRD, 82. BIRD, 83. BIRD, 84. BIRD, 85. BIRD, 86. BIRD, 87. BIRD, 88. BIRD, 89. BIRD, 90. BIRD, 91. BIRD, 92. BIRD, 93. BIRD, 94. BIRD, 95. BIRD, 96. BIRD, 97. BIRD, 98. BIRD, 99. BIRD, 100. BIRD.

Peanuts



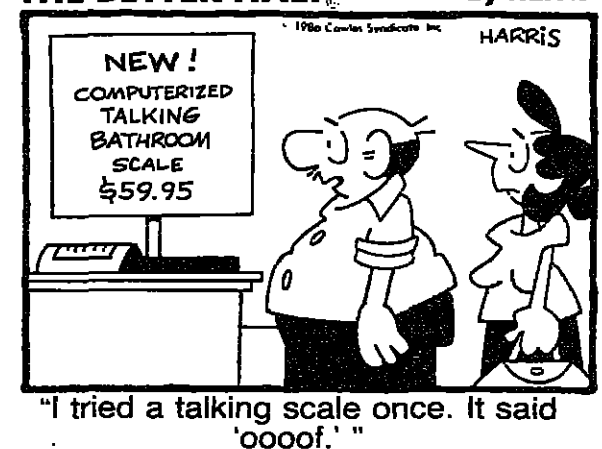
Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF By Harris



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

UGLLY

NIRAY

NOBARC

TEPROY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CAKED REBEL BARREN DISOWN
Answer: A pessimist is always good for this—BAD NEWS

Daniloff denies working for CIA

MOSCOW (AP) — American reporter Nicholas Daniloff on Sunday denied a Soviet official's allegations that he had admitted taking part in a Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) espionage operation.

At his first news conference since he was released from Lefortovo Prison, Daniloff also denied having any connection with a U.S. diplomat who Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov claimed was the CIA station chief in Moscow.

Daniloff charged the allegations were intended to undermine his credibility. The 51-year-old correspondent, for U.S. News and World Report magazine said he understood his case might be mentioned by CIA defector Edward Lee Howard during a Soviet television interview scheduled Sunday night.

"Howard was granted political asylum in the Soviet Union in August. Should that happen, of course, we are in a situation where it's his word against my word, and the word of the president of the United States," Daniloff said.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan has declared publicly that Daniloff is not a spy. Daniloff, who has flanked by his wife, Ruth, was in his second full day of a tenuous freedom won last week by intensive diplomatic negotiations.

He was released to U.S. Charge d'Affaires Richard Combs on Friday night and has been living with his wife at the U.S. embassy since then.

As part of the diplomatic arrangement, Soviet U.N. employee Gennady Zakharov was freed from a New York jail where he was being held without bond pending a trial on espionage charges.

On Saturday, Gerasimov told a news conference Daniloff admitted taking part in a CIA operation to establish contact with a Soviet citizen.

"I consider that a crude distortion of my testimony," Daniloff said.

He said that during 13 days of questioning, he repeatedly denied being a CIA agent or helping the CIA in any way. He said those statements are included in the transcript of the interrogation that he was shown.

"Unfortunately, my appeals for calm don't seem to be respected elsewhere," Daniloff said, referring to the Soviet press briefing Saturday. "I am sorry about that."

Gerasimov also charged that Daniloff worked under the instructions of a U.S. diplomat named Natirboff, who Gerasimov claimed was the chief of CIA operations in Moscow.

Natirboff, who was embassy counselor for regional affairs, left the country about two weeks ago, an embassy spokesman said Saturday.

Daniloff said that accusation appeared to stem from an "unsolicited letter" which he found in his mailbox in January 1985 and was addressed to the U.S. ambassador in Moscow.

Daniloff said he gave the letter to the embassy without opening it. "The embassy subsequently asked me a few questions about this letter," he said. "I answered those questions and then I had nothing more to do with this letter or embassy officials, or anything that may have flowed out of that letter."

Daniloff did not give any other details on the subject.

He said the Soviet Union "continues to whip up a campaign which is intended of course to undermine my credibility."

But he said he hoped that the rhetoric over his detention would cool off and that he would be allowed to return to the United States soon without a trial.

Both Zakharov and Daniloff remain under indictment.

U.S. officials have said Daniloff was arrested as retaliation for Zakharov's arrest and to provide the Kremlin with bargaining leverage to win his release.

Soviet officials have denied any link between the two cases, although they reportedly insisted any deal to free Daniloff must include Zakharov.

EC aides to consider imposing S. Africa sanctions

BRUSSELS, Belgium (AP) — The 12 European Community nations, seeking to step up pressure on South Africa to end its apartheid system of racial segregation, meet Monday to consider imposing a series of limited economic sanctions.

The odds appeared to weigh slightly in favour of the EC agreeing on measures, several diplomatic sources said. The key to the outcome seemed to hinge on whether West Germany could be persuaded to drop its long-standing opposition.

The Europeans also were keeping a close eye on Washington, where President Ronald Reagan was considering vetoing legislation against South Africa that is somewhat stronger than proposed European measures.

EC foreign ministers, in their regular monthly meeting, were to consider a package of sanctions first proposed at an EC summit conference last June, including banning new investment in South Africa.

The measures also would halt imports of South African coal, iron, steel and gold coins — trade valued at \$1.9 billion last year, or about one-fifth of total EC imports from South Africa.

Separately, the ministers were expected to discuss the fight against international terrorism in light of the deadly attack on an Istanbul synagogue and the hijacking of a Pan Am jetliner in Pakistan earlier this month.

Last Thursday, the European Parliament passed a resolution urging the EC governments to set up a central anti-terrorism bureau and to strengthen extradition treaties. It appeared unlikely, however, that the EC foreign ministers would approve any specific measures Monday.

Portugal has expressed doubts about joint EC action against South Africa, but diplomatic sources said it appeared last week that Lisbon would not stand in the way of a decision Monday. Ten of the member countries have said they would go along with a sanctions decision, including a reluctant Britain.

A major South African industry group made a last-ditch plea to the Europeans not to go ahead with the proposed sanctions.

In a full-page advertisement Friday in Britain's Financial Times, which is distributed throughout the Western Europe, the steel and engineering industries federation of South Africa said EC sanctions would "intensify racial division, conflict and misery" in southern Africa.

"If you want to take the bread from the mouths of those you seek to help, sanctions are the right way to do it," the ad said.

One year ago, the EC took a series of mild, mostly symbolic measures against Pretoria, including the withdrawal of military envoys from South Africa and the freezing of cultural and scientific relations.

It also said it would consider stronger measures if rapid progress was not made toward dismantling apartheid.

At least 10 killed in powerful Greek quake

KALAMATA, Greece (AP) — Rescue teams sifted through the rubble of a large apartment building Sunday, searching for survivors of a powerful earthquake that killed at least 10 people and seriously injured 80.

Officials said they feared many others died in the collapse of the five-story apartment building. The Defence Ministry said more than 15 of the injured were airlifted from this southern port city to Athens for emergency treatment.

More than 100 firemen, police officers and soldiers, using shovels, drills and their bare hands, dug through the remains of the building that collapsed during Saturday evening's earthquake that measured 6.2 on the Richter Scale.

A second tremor, a few hours later, shook Zakynthos Island in the Ionian Sea, but no damage or injuries were reported.

"We think there are about eight people alive in the building. We have been hearing about that number of voices," said a police officer overseeing the rescue operations.

The officer, who requested anonymity, said between 25 and 30 people may have been trapped in the building.

He said 12 people were taken out of the building alive and four had died when it collapsed. The building contained 17 apartments.

The government has declared a state of emergency in the Kalamata region.

Bits of crushed furniture, kitchenware and clothing were strewn around the mound of rubble that was all that remained of the four-year-old building, located near the waterfront.

Residents of the apartment building had gathered to hear about loved ones still trapped inside.

"My mother-in-law and my 10-year-old daughter are still in there. My wife got out in time, she is in the hospital and she is in pretty good shape," Theodoros Athanopoulos, 32, a lawyer, told the Associated Press.

Athanasopoulos, who was weeping, said he had left his apartment to visit a friend, "and I came back to this crumpled building."

Also waiting outside the

wreckage was 63-year-old pensioner Nikolaos Fournaros whose wife was buried in the rubble.

"I had gone to our country house when I saw all the lights in Kalamata go out and rushed back into town," he said.

The police said many more people would have been killed when the earthquake struck at 8:23 p.m. (1723 GMT), were it not for the inauguration of a new ferry line connecting Kalamata and the southern Aegean island of Crete.

"We are lucky it brought so many people out of their houses," he said.

He estimated that about 1,100 houses in Kalamata, which has a population of 42,000, were damaged by the earthquake.

A Defence Ministry announcement said hundreds of buildings had walls collapse and roofs cave in, while a number of apartment buildings were partially destroyed.

The streets of Kalamata were almost deserted as bulldozers cleaned rubble off the pavement. Roof tiles and broken shop windows littered the sidewalks, while stunned residents were speaking in small groups.

Eleni Fournaros, 60, who was sitting in a vacant lot, said she was on her way home to take a bath "when I heard a terrible noise and everything shook beneath me," she said, adding that "I'm not going back home, I stayed up all night."

Army helicopters were flying in medical equipment and other emergency supplies, while tents were being shipped in from other towns in the area.

A Greek seismological expert, Vassilios Papazachos, said in a television interview that both quakes occurred along the same fault line.

The first quake's epicentre was beneath the Gulf of Messene, nine miles (14.4 kilometres) south of Kalamata. Papazachos said the quake's centre had shifted west into the Ionian Sea.

The Richter Scale is a gauge of the energy released by an earthquake, as measured by the ground motion recorded on a seismograph. Every increase of one number means a tenfold increase in magnitude.

Thailand denies report of forced repatriation

BANGKOK, Thailand (AP) — Thailand's senior refugee official denied Sunday reports that his government was considering a forced repatriation of Laotian refugees in exchange for Thais held in that neighbouring Communist nation.

"This is impossible. It is not our policy (to forcibly repatriate refugees)," Prasong Soonsiri told the Associated Press. Mr. Prasong is secretary-general to the prime minister and also in charge of refugee affairs.

He said Thailand only had a programme of voluntary repatriation, which operated with the involvement of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees. A UNHCR spokesman said he had no comment on the reports.

Last week, several sources in the foreign refugee community in

Bangkok said they had heard the Thais were considering sending back to Laos a number of anti-Communist hilltribe guerrillas who have sought refuge in the border province of Nan.

They would have been exchanged for more than a dozen Thai border guards captured by Laotian troops, the sources said. However, provincial government, military and police officials contacted by telephone last week all denied having heard of such a possible move.

U.S. embassy spokesman Larry Thomas said: "The embassy is aware of the reports. We have discussed them with the Royal Thai government and officials of the UNHCR. We cannot, however, confirm the substance of the reports."

U.S. reportedly seeking approval to place Delta Force in Britain

LONDON (R) — The United States is seeking British approval for deployment of its elite anti-terrorist force in Britain to speed up the U.S. military response to hijacking and hostage-taking, the Sunday Telegraph said Sunday.

The request followed the hijacking of the Pan Am Jumbo jet in Karachi on Sept. 5 when the Delta Force, as it is known, failed to arrive in Pakistan in time to help the passengers, the weekly newspaper said.

"If the plan was approved Delta

Force would form part of a joint anti-terrorist planning and control staff at the Special Air Service (SAS) brigade headquarters in London, giving Britain an effective veto over the Delta's deployment and use from Britain," the newspaper added.

The SAS is Britain's elite military intervention unit. The British Defence Ministry declined to confirm or deny the report. "As a rule we do not comment on security matters involving other countries," a spokeswoman told Reuters.

The paper said the U.S. Defence Department "hopes that by basing a detachment of Delta Force in Britain, it can cut reaction times to terrorist incidents in Europe and the Middle East by up to 16 hours."

Delta Force, formed in the late 1970s, is based at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

A Delta Force bid to rescue hostages in the American embassy in Tehran failed in 1980 when helicopters carrying commandos collided in a desert near the eastern Iranian town of Tabas.

5 killed in Seoul airport blast

TOKYO (R) — Japan's Foreign Ministry said Sunday night five people were killed and 18 others were wounded in Sunday's bomb attack at Seoul airport.

A ministry official, quoting reports from the Japanese embassy in Seoul, said that the TNT bomb was believed to have been detonated electronically.

The official said the blast occurred in the neighbourhood of automatic vending machines near one of the terminal gates.

Authorities in Seoul have imposed a news blackout on the incident, which has sparked fears of terrorist attacks at the Asian Games starting in the South Korean capital next Saturday.

Airport officials said soon after the explosion that one person had been killed and 20 others wounded.

No foreigners were reported among the casualties.

Airport officials declined to say whether the blast, which went off at 3.12 p.m. local time (0712 GMT), was caused by a terrorist bomb but troops immediately ringed the terminal and prevented reporters from approaching the scene. No arrests were made, officials said.

Witnesses said the blast threw three people through the airport's plate-glass windows. One witness told reporters he heard police say a time bomb had exploded at the arrival area but there was no confirmation of the report.

Three ambulances were seen speeding away from the scene of the explosion.

South Korea has said there is a high possibility that Communist North Korea might attempt to sabotage the Asian Games, due to be attended by some 6,000 athletes and officials from 28 countries.

Bangladesh opposition plans strike to thwart poll

DHAKA (R) — Bangladesh's main opposition groups announced a new anti-government campaign Sunday to thwart plans for holding a presidential election on Oct. 15.

In separate statements, they vowed to resist all future elections unless President Hossain Mohammad Ershad resigned and martial law was ended to pave the way for free and fair voting.

Two alliances including one headed by Begum Khaleda Zia called a dawn-to-dusk general strike on the election day while the eight-party grouping led by Sheikh Hasina Wajed planned countryside demonstrations from Sept. 17, the date for filing nominations for the presidential poll.

The Muslim fundamentalist Jamat-E-Islami Party and several fringe opposition groups have also announced similar protests.

"No election will be free with Ershad in power and martial law still in force. So it's just meaningless to take part in the presidential poll," said Kaleda Zia.

Hasina Wajed said: "The election results have already been prepared according to military's blueprint to keep Ershad in power under a civilian coat."

Former Prime Minister Arafat Rahman Khan said: "Anyone (except Ershad) taking part in the election is destined to accept the disgrace of defeat."

Gen. Ershad, who seized power in a bloodless coup in March 1982, has said he will end military rule and restore full democracy after the presidential poll.

He resigned from the army last month to stand in the election as candidate of the pro-government Jatiya Party. He said he hoped to win by a large margin.

In a campaign meeting Saturday at Rajshahi, northern Bangladesh, Gen. Ershad urged people to frustrate opposition plans to thwart the election.

"We are now on the doorstep of democracy and it's your responsibility to see the transition takes place smoothly," Gen. Ershad said.

Prime Minister Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury said Saturday the government might change the date for the presidential election if the major opposition groups renounced their boycott of poll.

2 killed in Sri Lanka by Tamil rebel torch bombs

COLOMBO (R) — Two Sri Lankans were killed and six others wounded Sunday when they switched on booby-trapped battery torches left on roads by separatist rebels, a military spokesman said.

He told Reuters a torch bomb blasted an old man to death at the village of Mahaya Nea Anuradhapura. The device had been rigged up by Tamil rebels fighting for a separate state in the north and east. Three other people were wounded.

In a nearby Nocchiyagama village, an old woman was killed and three people were wounded in

a similar incident. The old woman switched on a torchlight picked up by her grandchild.

The spokesman said an abandoned school in Manar in the north was bombed Saturday by the rebels for still undetermined reasons.

A government statement said rebels shot dead a woman Saturday tied her to a lamp-post in Trincomalee in the east, and pinned a note on her stating she was a traitor.

It said guerrillas attacked a police station in Batticaloa with hand grenades, but fled after security forces repulsed them.

W. Germany praises Soviet frankness over Chernobyl

BONN (R) — Environment Minister Walter Wallmann said Sunday that Soviet frankness about the Chernobyl disaster had convinced him a forthcoming conference in Vienna on nuclear reactor safety would yield solid results.

Walter Wallmann told West German radio he had high hopes the meeting at the end of this

month would standardise emergency notification and mutual help in the event of a nuclear accident.

"I am much more optimistic about the conference than I was a few weeks ago," said Mr. Wallmann, whose ministry was created to allay public concern after the Chernobyl disaster on April 26.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND ONAR SEARF
Long Island Media Services, Inc.

DEAR MR. GOREN

Q.—With both sides vulnerable, partner opened the bidding with one heart. I bid 1♠.

A.—Q10542 K73 4Q5. I chose to bid four hearts, a contract which had no play whatsoever. We ended up taking a minus score on a hand where the opponents could make nothing.

My partner was not thrilled by my response—he thought two hearts was adequate. I felt that I should preempt because of my five-card support for his suit. Who was right?—B.B. Ridgefield, Conn.

A.—It is true that, when you have five-card support for partner's major suit, you lessen the defensive potential of his hand. However, that alone does not give you the right to jump to four hearts over his one heart opening bid.

One of the essential ingredients for a jump raise to game is an unbalanced hand. Ideally, you should not have too much in the way of defense.

The hand you submit is balanced—it contains no singleton or void and only one doubton. In addition, its secondary honors could be more useful on defense

than on offense. You have a fine raise to two hearts, and that is the bid we would have made with your hand.

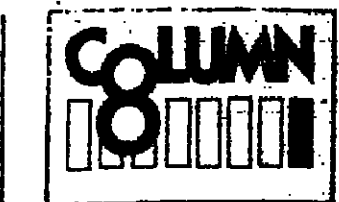
Q.—We had the following auction: West North East South 1♠ 2♣ 1NT 2♠ 3♦ 3♦

A.—Is North's double for takeout, penalties, or is it optional?—J.P. Portsmouth, Maine.

A.—That's simple enough. With the first double, North asked his partner to name a suit. South did so, and he is relieved of any obligation to bid again unless his partner forces him to do so.

Even though North's second double was over the same suit that he doubled originally for takeout, it now becomes a penalty double. South has already named his suit, and North could have raised or shown a good hand with a good suit of his own by naming another strain.

Note that it would not be the case had South passed at 1♠ first turn. Now the double would still be for takeout, since South has not yet bid.



Swedes believe in future and in love

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP) — An overwhelming majority of Swedes are satisfied with their lives and optimistic about the future and most regard love as more important than work, said a poll published Sunday.

The typical Swede that emerges in the private Sifo Polling Institute survey shows no resemblance to the brooding and melancholy Swedes depicted abroad on the silver screen in Swedish Director Ingmar Bergman's art films. The poll, commissioned by Swedish National Radio, indicated that 93 per cent of the Swedes were very satisfied or fairly satisfied with their lives. Seventy-four per cent of the survey's 1,000 randomly selected people said they felt their lives had turned out much better or somewhat better than they had expected 10 years ago.

Eighty-four per cent said they were very optimistic or fairly optimistic about the future, and 91 per cent of those aged 16-29 said they were very or fairly optimistic about the future. The people in the survey, aged 16 and upwards and coming from all parts of Sweden, were also asked what they thought was the most important thing in life. Forty-four per cent said love was most important. Work and leisure were each deemed most important by 19 per cent of the surveyed.

Gorilla boy prefers monkeys

Gorilla boy prefers monkeys

SOUTHAMPTON, England (AP) — Five-year-old Levan Merritt, who was shown on television and in newspapers being guarded by a gorilla after falling into a zoo enclosure, said Friday he won't be going back to see his giant protector. "I still like zos, but not gorillas. I like monkeys," he told reporters at his bed in a Southampton hospital.

Levan suffered head injuries and broke an arm when, in front of his parents and a crowd of spectators, he tumbled into a pit holding six gorillas at Jersey Zoo on Sept. 1.

As the boy lay unconscious, the 7-foot (2.1-metre), 252-pound gorilla named Jambo appeared to stroke him tenderly while keeping the other gorillas away.

Placido Domingo wins Aztec Eagle

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Opera star Placido Domingo was awarded Mexico's highest honour, the Order of the Aztec Eagle, for his work in helping victims of last year's earthquake that shattered the capital. Domingo was presented the award at a ceremony attended by President Miguel de la Madrid and Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda.

"Placido Domingo has demonstrated to be an extraordinary friend of Mexico," Sepulveda said. "His actions have been an example of the highest solidarity and identification with the preoccupations and necessities of the Mexican people."

Domingo said he was surprised by the award. The opera singer is a Spanish citizen but grew up in Mexico. Within hours of the quake, he was in Mexico City at the site of an apartment building collapse where four of his relatives died.

Play on Chernobyl accuses officials of negligence

MOSCOW (AP) — A leading Soviet newspaper has printed excerpts from a play on the Chernobyl nuclear plant disaster in which characters say evacuation was delayed because officials were incapable of making a decision.

The play, Sarcophagus, by previously unknown writer Vladimir Gubarev, reads like an expose of bureaucratic bungling. It includes accusations that the roof on part of the reactor building, which caught fire during the April 26 disaster, was built of highly flammable materials banned from use for 12 years.

The excerpts were printed by Sovetskaya Kultura, the cultural publication of the Communist Party Central Committee. In a short introduction, Gubarev said "the theme of the play was born in Chernobyl" and that his aim was "to tell people about what I saw and lived through." Gubarev gave no details about his connection to the accident, in which Chernobyl No. 4 reactor exploded, caught fire and spewed radiation which spread around the world. Nor did Gubarev say how much of his play was fact.

U.N. in crisis as leaders gather for annual session

UNITED NATIONS (R) — A new session of the United Nations General Assembly opens on Tuesday with the organisation in crisis for lack of cash and with its political influence at a low ebb.

Among the leaders coming here are President Ronald Reagan, King Juan Carlos of Spain, President Corazon Aquino of the Philippines — making her debut in a global forum — President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua and the new head of the Non-Aligned Movement, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe.

Ordinarily, the session would run until Dec. 16, but because of the cash problem, Secretary-General Javier Perez Cuellar has proposed a three-week curtailment.

"It is not clear whether the United Nations will remain solvent throughout the remainder of the year," he warned members in a report issued last Thursday.

The problems of southern Africa and the financial crisis are expected to be the main themes in an agenda of 146 items — many of them hardy perennials.

President for the session will be Foreign Minister Humayun Rasheed Choudhury of Bangladesh, succeeding Jaime De Pinies of Spain.

The regular 41st general assembly will be interrupted on Wednesday for a five-day special session on Namibia (South West Africa), a territory the United Nations has long tried to bring to independence from the Republic of South Africa.

Its defiance over Namibia and universal disapproval of its

apartheid racial policy are sure to bring new demands for comprehensive economic sanctions against the republic, which under the charter only the Security Council may order.

Diplomats said the Reagan administration and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's British government, both of which oppose a sweeping embargo, will have to decide whether to exercise their vetoes in the council.

If they were to accept limited measures, a council resolution could still present difficulties, diplomats said, unless there was provision to end sanctions when required conditions were satisfied. Otherwise, a Soviet veto of any move to lift the restrictions could keep an embargo in place indefinitely.

The United Nations' financial difficulties result from the failure of several of its 159 members to pay their dues. In his report last week, Mr. Perez de Cuellar mentioned in particular "the principal contributing state" — the United States, which has withheld most of its assessed contribution of \$210 million, one-fourth of the budget.

There are fears here that cuts ordered by the U.S. Congress, where the United Nations is in disfavour because of its perceived anti-American bias, may trim as much as \$149 million from Washington's eventual payment.

An intergovernmental panel set up to review U.N. operations in light of the crisis found considerable staff inefficiency and poor management. It proposed axing up to 25 per cent of the

11,000 staff at the most senior levels and cutting benefits, including six-week holidays.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar, who has recovered from open-heart surgery performed on July 24, completes his five-year term as secretary-general this year. Most members want him reappointed, but he has said he will accept only if U.N. financial solvency is assured.

His stewardship has been marked by no major diplomatic success. More and more in recent years, governments have tended to ignore United Nations mechanisms and search for political settlements through bilateral negotiations.

Reagan in policy switch

Meanwhile, the Reagan administration, in a major policy shift, is asking the U.S. Congress to restore tens of millions of dollars to the U.N. budget it had sought to curtail, the New York Times reported Sunday.

The newspaper said the administration, which consistently criticised the United Nations as a bloated bureaucracy that did not adequately consider U.S. interests and served as a haven for spies, was now quietly campaigning to restore at least some of the \$149 million in cutbacks Congress has voted.

Washington now saw the United Nations as key to U.S. policy concerns, the newspaper said, quoting an unidentified administration official.

The official said President Reagan was normally intervene